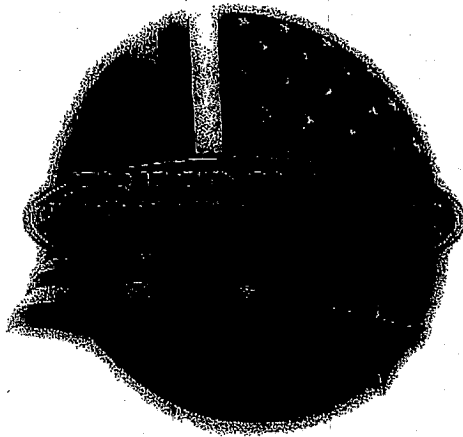


FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

Subject: Julius Rosenberg

File Number: 65-15348

Section: Sub 1 (A)



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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FILE DESCRIPTION

NEW YORK FILE

SUBJECT Julius ROSENBERG

FILE NO. 65-15348
Sub "A"

VOLUME NO. 1

SERIALS 1

thru

90

File No. 65-15349 Sub ARe: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
1	7/17/50	N.Y. TIMES	2	2		
2	7/17/50	N.Y. HERALD TRIBUNE	2	2		
3	7/18/50	N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN	2	2		
4	7/18/50	N.Y. JOURNAL AMERICAN	1	1		
5	7/18/50	Brooklyn Eagle	2	2		
6	7/18/50	N.Y. Post + Home News	1	1		
7	7/18/50	N.Y. Post + Home News	2	2		
8	7/18/50	N.Y. Mirror	1	1		
9	7/18/50	N.Y. News	2	2		
10	7/19/50	N.Y. News	1	1		
11	7/19/50	N.Y. COMPASS	1	1		
12	7/19/50	N.Y. Post + Home News	1	1		

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque, New York

File No: 65-15348 Sub A Re: Julius Rosenberg

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			Actual	Released	
13	7/19/50	N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1	
14	7/19/50	N.Y. Times	1	1	
15	7/19/50	N.Y. Mirror	1	1	
16	7/19/50	N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
17	7/19/50	N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1	
18	7/20/50	N.Y. Post + Home News	1	1	
19	7/20/50	N.Y. News	1	1	
20	7/20/50	N.Y. Mirror	1	1	
21	7/20/50	N.Y. Times	1	1	
22	7/20/50	N.Y. Compass	1	1	
23	7/20/50	N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
24	7/20/50	N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1	

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released		
25	7/27/50	Brooklyn Eagle	1	1		
26	8/1/50	N.Y. Journal American	1	1		
27	8/2/50	N.Y. Journal American	1	1		
28	8/2/50	N.Y. Times	1	1		
29	8/2/50	N.Y. News	1	1		
30	8/2/50	N.Y. Journal American	2	2		
31	8/2/50	N.Y. Mirror	2	2		
32	8/2/50	N.Y. News	2	2		
33	8/2/50	N.Y. Times	2	2		
34	8/2/50	N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1		
35	8/3/50	N.Y. Mirror	2	2		
36	8/13/50	N.Y. Journal American	1	1		

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque, New York

NY 65-15349 Sub A Re: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
37	8/13/50	N.Y. MIRROR	1	1	
38	8/24/50	N.Y. TIMES	1	1	
39	8/24/50	N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1	
40	8/24/50	N.Y. MIRROR	1	1	
41	8/24/50	N.Y. NEWS	1	1	
42	8/24/50	N.Y. COMPASS	1	1	
43	8/14/50	N.Y. NEWS	1	1	
44	8/14/50	N.Y. COMPASS	1	1	
45	8/14/50	N.Y. TIMES	1	1	
46	8/16/50	N.Y. SEVEN AMERICAN	1	1	
47		N.Y. COMPASS	1	1	
48	8/18/50	N.Y. MIRROR	1	1	

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No. 65-15348 Sub ARe: Julius RosenbergDate: 2/78
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			Actual	Released		
49	8/18/50	N.Y. Journal American	1	1		
50	8/18/50	N.Y. Times	1	1		
51	8/19/50	N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1		
52	8/18/50	N.Y. News	1	1		
53	9/19/50	N.Y. Times	1	1		
54	9/23/50	N.Y. Times	1	1		
55	10/11/50	N.Y. Post & Home News	1	1		
56	10/11/50	N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1		
57	10/12/50	N.Y. Times	1	1		
58	12/6/50	N.Y. News	1	1		
59	2/1/51	N.Y. Times	1	1		
60	2/1/51	N.Y. World Telegram & Sun	1	1		

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
61	2/3/51	N.Y. Times	1	1	
62	2/4/51	N.Y. Times	1	1	
63	2/4/51	N.Y. Tribune	1	1	
64	3/1/51	N.Y. News	1	1	
65	3/1/51	N.Y. COMPASS	1	1	
66	3/1/51	N.Y. Times	1	1	
67	3/6/51	N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1	
68	3/6/51	N.Y. World Telegram & Sun	1	1	
69	3/6/51	N.Y. News	1	1	
70	3/6/51	N.Y. Times	1	1	
71	3/6/51	N.Y. Herald Tribune	1	1	
72	3/4/51	Brooklyn Eagle	3	3	

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65-15349 Sub A

Re: Julius Rosenberg

Date: 2/78
(month/year)

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			Actual	Released	
73	3/7/51	N.Y. Herald Tribune	2	2	
74	3/7/51	N.Y. COMPASS	1	1	
75	3/7/51	N.Y. MIRROR	1	1	
76	3/7/51	Brooklyn Eagle	2	2	
77	3/7/51	N.Y. NEWS	1	1	
78	3/7/51	N.Y. World Telegram & Sun	1	1	
79	3/7/51	N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
80	3/7/51	N.Y. Journal American	1	1	
81	3/7/51	N.Y. Times	2	2	
82	3/8/51	N.Y. Times	2	2	
83	3/8/51	Brooklyn Eagle	2	2	
84	3/8/51	N.Y. NEWS	1	1	

*Designated to or from Bureau and/or Albuquerque, New York

FOURTH AMERICAN HELD AS ATOM SPY

New Yorker Seized Here Got
Los Alamos Bomb Data for
Soviet Ring, F.B.I. Reports

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, July 17—The Federal Bureau of Investigation today arrested Julius Rosenberg, 32 years old, a New Yorker, on charges of spying for Russia. He was the fourth American held within the past few months in connection with the passing of United States atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

Rosenberg was arrested in New York, where he resides at 10 Monroe Street, with his wife and two children, Michael, 7, and Robert, 2. He is an electrical engineer who operates Pitt Engine Products, Inc., at 570 East Houston Street, New York.

The announcement of the arrest was made today by J. Howard McGrath, the attorney general, and J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Hoover described Mr. Rosenberg as "another important link in the Soviet espionage apparatus" and mentioned Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atomic scientist, Harry Gold, Washington stockbroker, Albert Dean Black, Syracuse scientist, and David Greenglass, former United States Army sergeant.

All of the above have been arrested in recent months. Dr. Fuchs, is now serving a sentence in the British prison for giving the Russians secrets he acquired while in the United States as a member of a British Atomic Mission. The arrests of the others followed a visit by F. B. I. agents to England, where they interviewed Dr. Fuchs.

Rosenberg was held in \$100,000 bail after his arraignment tonight before Judge John F. McGohey in the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York.

The charge was conspiracy to commit espionage. Technically it was conspiracy to violate Section 23 A (Espionage Act), Title 50 of the United States Code.

Mr. Hoover related that Rosenberg recruited Greenglass to make secret technical information on the atomic bomb available both to Gold and Rosenberg in 1945.

Mr. Hoover said that Rosenberg gave Greenglass specific information on the type of atomic case the Russians needed.

The F. B. I. investigation revealed Mr. Hoover said, that Rosenberg made himself available to Soviet espionage agents "to be

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

- SAC
- ASAC 1
- ASAC 2
- SEC. 1
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- SEC. 3
- SEC. 4
- SEC. 5
- SEC. 6
- SFC 7
- SEC. 8
- SEC. 9
- SEC. 11
- SEC. 12
- NIGHT SUPERVISOR
- PROPERTY CLERK
- TRAINING UNIT

TITLE _____
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 BY *Tomie*
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 F. B. I.
 JUL 20 1950
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FOURTH AMERICAN HELD AS ATOM SPY

AMERICAN HELD ON ESPIONAGE CHARGE

(Continued From Page 1)

could do the work he was failed to" and "to be taught to something to help Russia."

According to Mr. Hoover, Rosenberg early in 1945 gave Greenglass, while the latter was on furlough in New York, one half of an irregularly cut jello box top. The other half of the top was given by Rosenberg to Harry Gold of Albany, N. Y. This was done so Gold could identify himself to Greenglass.

When Gold and Greenglass met in June of 1945 Greenglass was paid \$200 by Gold, who got it from his Soviet superior, Anatoli A. Fokovier, vice consul of the Soviet Consulate in New York. Mr. Fokovier, who was recently indicted for espionage by a Federal grand jury in Brooklyn, returned to Russia several years ago.

Greenglass Is Arrested

Greenglass, Mr. Hoover said, turned over to Gold secret information he had secured from the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, where Greenglass was stationed as a soldier.

After Dr. Fuchs and Gold were arrested in February and May, respectively, Greenglass was warned by Rosenberg to leave the country. The F. B. I. said that he instructed Greenglass to obtain a passport to Mexico. He was then told to make his way to Switzerland and report to the Czechoslovakian Embassy there.

However, Greenglass was arrested shortly after the war.

The F. B. I. director said that the gravity of Greenglass' offense was accentuated by the fact that he, an American-born citizen, progressively sought means to cooperate with the Soviet Government to the detriment of his own country.

Secretary of War on Feb. 2, 1940, and was removed from the War Department on Feb. 2, 1940.

After working for various electrical engineering firms in Manhattan and Brooklyn he was employed as a junior engineer in the signal corps of the War Department's general depot in Brooklyn on Sept. 3, 1940.

Rosenberg later transferred to the signal corps, working as an assistant engineering inspector in the Philadelphia and New Jersey areas.

In February of 1941 he was promoted to associate engineering inspector and continued in this position until suspended on Feb. 2, 1949.

His suspension was by the Secretary of War on recommendation of his commanding officer. The later action came on the basis of information that Rosenberg was a member of the Communist Party.

Mr. Hoover said that Rosenberg made numerous confidential efforts to be reinstated. He later purchased and operated the Engle Engine Shop.

Taken to F. B. I. Headquarters

Julius Rosenberg was taken to F. B. I. headquarters in the United States Courthouse at Foley Square at 8:30 o'clock last night.

He was handcuffed to two F. B. I. men and accompanied by two others as he was taken up the front steps of the Federal building and into an elevator to the upper-floor office of the F. B. I.

Rosenberg is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches tall, with black hair, blue eyes and wears glasses. He wore a brown suit, tie and shoes and resembled when F. B. I. men took him to the F. B. I. headquarters.

The prisoner later was taken to court for arraignment.

The prisoner appeared calm as he stood beside the court table during the proceedings before Federal Judge McClellan. Rosenberg was represented



Julius Rosenberg (center), flanked by F. B. I. agents, was taken to Federal Building here for questioning.

by the firm of Rosenbergs, 100 West Street, after the court proceedings.

B

F. B. I. Arrests 4th American As Red Agent

Engineer Is Held In Bail of \$100,000

Said to Have Recruited Greenglass and Given Him Funds to Flee U. S.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested a New York City engineer yesterday as the fourth American charged with conspiracy to commit espionage in the leak of atom bomb secrets to the Russians.

The suspect, Julius Rosenberg, thirty-two, a former member of the Army Signal Corps, was detained in Washington by C. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. director, at the Justice Department last night on charges of espionage.

Rosenberg was taken to F. B. I. headquarters in the United States Courthouse at Foley Square last night at 11:30 p. m. A street name tag, Raymond M. Slack, an attorney with offices at 170 Broadway, advised that he had been contacted by Rosenberg with a check, thirty-four, as requested him at the arraignment and was prepared to furnish "nominal bail."

Taken before United States District Judge John F. X. McGobey, Rosenberg was held in \$100,000 bail pending a hearing July 31.

Over Earle Casper, an An F. B. I. announcement identified Rosenberg as the owner and operator of Pitt Engine Products, Inc., 370 East Houston Street, New York 17, and his two sons, Michael, seven, and Robert, three, all their names last night, Mrs. Rosenberg told reporters. "I really have nothing to say."

During the last two months the F. B. I. took into custody Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, alleged Dr. David Greenglass, scientist, and David Greenglass, former United States Army sergeant, on similar charges.

Slack is charged with feeding 60 names on American scientists to the Russians in war time and charges carrying the possible death penalty. "Each of the group is alleged to have collaborated with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, top British atomic scientist who has been sent to prison in Great Britain for giving atomic secrets to the Soviet Union."

The F. B. I. announcement also stated that the Justice Department, working with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has received information that Rosenberg was a member of the Communist Party.

- ASAC
- ASAC 1
- ASAC 2
- SEC. 1
- SEC. 2
- SEC. 3
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- SEC. 5
- SEC. 6
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- SEC. 10
- SEC. 11
- SEC. 12
- NIGHT SUPERVISOR
- PROPERTY CLERK
- TRAINING UNIT

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F. B. I.

JUL 20 1950

N. Y. C.

ROUTED TO *R*

CLASSIFIED BY *W. J. GIVIS*

FROM *W. J. GIVIS*

NY *W. J. GIVIS*

DATED JUL 19 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Seized as Spy

(Continued from page one)

information on the atomic bomb to both Gold and Rosenberg in 1945.

Mr. Hoover said, "Rosenberg gave Greenglass specific instructions as to the type of information Russia desired."

The announcement said a unique method was employed by the group to identify themselves to each other. According to Mr. Hoover, Rosenberg in early 1945 gave Greenglass in New York City one half of an irregularly cut Jello box top, the other half of which was given to Greenglass by Gold in Albuquerque, N. M., as a means of identifying Gold to Greenglass. On this occasion in June, 1945, the F. B. I. announcement said, "Greenglass was paid \$200 by Gold, who obtained it from the Soviet agent, Anatoli A. Karkov, Soviet Vice-Consul in New York City."

Greenglass then turned over to Gold classified information he had secured from the atom-bomb project at Los Alamos, where he was stationed at the time as a scientist, the F. B. I. said.

"After Fuchs and Gold were arrested in February and May, 1950, respectively, Rosenberg warned Greenglass to leave the country and supplied him with substantial funds in \$20 bills to do so.

"He instructed Greenglass to surreptitiously obtain a passport to Mexico, travel to Switzerland and thereafter to the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia."

Shortly thereafter, Greenglass was arrested by the F. B. I. This arrest was announced on June 26.

Mr. Hoover asserted in this connection: "The gravity of Rosenberg's offense is accentuated by the fact that through his implication in the espionage ring as a native-born American citizen he deliberately sought ways and means to secretly cooperate with the Soviet government to the detriment of his own country."

Held in \$100,000 Bail



Julius Rosenberg

The F. B. I. director added that the inquiry he said indicated that Rosenberg made himself available to Soviet agents "so he could do the work he felt he was trained for" and to "do something to directly help Russia."

The engineer was born in New York City May 13, 1918, and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in February, 1939. After working for a number of Manhattan electrical engineering firms, he was employed as junior engineer in the War Department's signal service in Brooklyn. In 1940, he was transferred to the Signal Corps in Philadelphia as an assistant engineering inspector.

The F. B. I. announcement said he was removed as associate engineering inspector by the Secretary of War in February, 1945, on the recommendations of his commanding officer "on the basis of information indicating Communist party membership." He made several unsuccessful attempts to be reinstated.

**By Suspects Related:
Engineer's Wife
Greenglass Kin**

The chain of close affiliations between members of the atomic spy ring developed further today when it was revealed that Mrs. Julius Rosenberg is a sister of former Sgt. David Greenglass.

Greenglass was arrested last month charged with handing out atom bomb secrets from Los Alamos, N. Mex.

Rosenberg was arrested last night at his home, 19 Monroe St., Knickerbocker Village, charged among other things, with recruiting his brother-in-law into the spy espionage network.

"Greenglass is charged with not only turning over information on the A-bomb to which he actually worked," to Harry Gold, but accepting \$500 from the Soviet Consulate for his part.

CALLS CHARGES FALSE

Mr. Rosenberg, in an interview with a Journal-American reporter, inadvertently announced that Greenglass was her brother.

"What do you think of these charges of treason leveled against several Americans including your husband?" she was asked.

"I'd say that these accusations are very unfair," she answered.

"How did you meet an American brother when you were at the home of Harry Gold in Philadelphia, and former Sgt. Greenglass here in New York last month on spy charges?"

"David Greenglass is my brother," was the prompt answer. "and I am sure that the charges against him are just as false as those brought against my husband."

"You know that you husband was dismissed from the Army Signal Corps in 1945 as a civilian engineer on the ground that he was a member of the Communist Party. Would you mind me saying about that?"

"Yes," she said. "and I didn't feel that the reasons they gave were the right ones. We both felt that his main activities as a leader of the Atomic Engineers, Scientists and Technicians was the reason behind the dismissal."

"NOT A COMMUNIST?"

"My husband at that time was the head of a committee of OWE Service employees. That was why he was dismissed."

"Is either your husband or yourself a member of the Communist Party?" she was asked.

"No, we are not Communists, and neither am I," was her reply. "Neither of us have any party affiliations. We vote as an individual on Election Day."

"You know, last night I had a feeling that just couldn't be happening to us when the FBI came for my husband."

- SAC
- ASAC 1
- ASAC 2
- SEC. 1
- SEC. 2
- SEC. 3
- SEC. 4
- SEC. 5
- SEC. 6
- SEC. 7
- SEC. 8
- SEC. 9
- SEC. 10
- SEC. 11
- SEC. 12
- NIGHT SUPERVISOR
- PROPERTY CLERK
- TRAINING UNIT

TITLE _____
 CLASS _____
 FROM *Journal*
 BY _____
 DATE *JUL 18 1950*
 FORWARDED _____

65-15344-3
 F. B. I.
 JUL 20 1950
 N. Y. C.
 ROUTED TO *[initials]*

Engineer Seized As Spy Recruiter

Continued from First Page

when he failed to post the \$100,000 bond set by Judge McCobey.

Samuel H. Bloch, a lawyer, 277 Broadway, pleaded innocent for his client.

Bloch has been associated with John Edgar in the left-wing Civil Rights Congress.

Change is common for Greenberg. The first time, J. Edgar Hoover today revealed just how the Soviet atom spy had operated, said the FBI director:

"Investigation to date reveals that Rosenberg, an American-born engineer, made himself available to Soviet espionage agents so he could do the work he felt he was suited for and so he might do something to benefit his Russia."

"Rosenberg, in early 1944, made available to Greenberg, while on furlough in New York City, one-half of an irregularly set top, the other half of which was given to Greenberg by Harry Gold in Albuquerque, N. Mex., as a means of identifying Gold to Greenberg."

(Greenberg has admitted that one time he was a member of the Young Communist League.)

PAID \$500 BY GOLD.

"On this occasion, in June, 1949, Greenberg was paid \$500 by Gold, who obtained it from his Soviet contact, Albert S. Valenkov, chief of the Soviet Consulate in New York City.

"Greenberg then turned over to Gold classified information he had received from the atom bomb project at Los Alamos, where he was detained at the time as a soldier."

"After Fuchs and Gold were arrested in February and May, 1950, respectively, Rosenberg warned Greenberg to leave the country and supplied him with substantial funds to do so."

"The Government's investigation is presently to obtain a passport to Mexico, a grant to Switzerland and Germany report to the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia. Shortly thereafter Greenberg was arrested by the FBI."

"The gravity of Rosenberg's offense is accentuated by the fact that through his brother-in-law, the college boy, or a left-wing American citizen, who aggressively sought ways and means to secretly cooperate with the Soviet Government in the procurement of its own country."

SEIZED AT HOME.

Hoover said Rosenberg was born in New York City May 18, 1918, and received a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from City College in February 1947.

Rosenberg left his FBI home address, No. 239 E. 86th St., New York, on other city street last night. He was arrested at a party in an 11th floor apartment in Knickerbocker Village.

The Rosenberns had just finished dinner and were preparing to get to bed when sons, Michael, 7, and Robert, 5.

The FBI agents who made the arrest took no chances. When they brought Rosenberg to the Federal Court House in Palm Beach, which is within sight of Knickerbocker Village, he was handcuffed to two agents. A court ordered prevention at 8:10 P.M. when agents in the neighborhood were alerted.

MARRIAGE LAST.

Rosenberg is about 5'7" tall, dark hair, blue eyes, 170 lbs. He has a small mustache and wears glasses. When captured he wore a brown suit, tie and shoes and had a watch on his left wrist.

The FBI says Rosenberg was

Who's Who in Spy Roundup

Here is a Who's Who of those arrested so far in the atomic spy ring set up here by Soviet agents:

DR. KLAUS FUCHS
Top-flight British atomic scientist, who was given clearance by that government to work at the U. S. Atomic Laboratory, Los Alamos, N. M., under an agreement between President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill. This was despite Fuchs's long record in Germany as a left-wing socialist.

The FBI, knowing there had been a big leak from Los Alamos, and that it could have come from a top scientist, ran their check down to Fuchs, who was back at England's atomic plant at Harwell.

The FBI passed no information about to Scotland Yard and Fuchs was arrested last February. He pleaded guilty and was

sentenced to 14 years in Wormwood Scrubs Prison.

MARRY GOLD
Born in Switzerland, a son of Russian parents. The family name was originally Gotsendsky, but was changed when the family became naturalized. He received a bachelor of science degree from Xavier University, Cincinnati, summer term ends in 1949.

He is charged with acting as contact man for the Soviet Consul General in New York and Julius Rosenberg, arrested last night, with nuclear scientists and engineers who sold out this country. When arrested last May he was a biochemist in a Philadelphia hospital.

ALFRED DEAN SLACK
A 44-year-old Syracuse chemist, charged with giving Gold classified information while a department supervisor at Helms Ordnance Works, Elmhurst, N. Y.

Slack, who refused to give his name, said: "There is nothing I can do. We're all arrested."

In Washington, Sen. Nicholson (R-Iowa), a member of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, declared:

"There are still a number of agents to be made. It would not be abnormal, but it was recalled that he predicted more arrests after that of Greenberg."

An associate of Rosenberg in the U. S. Atomic at plant, now still in the process of being investigated, said the FBI had been alerted by the Government that Rosenberg was a spy.

"I cannot understand it," he said. "I've been working with him for a couple of years and it has always been as a friendly neighbor."

When Louis Michel told of covering and a hearing July 31, Slack, Rosenberg the Government, asserted that the FBI was wrong and the case was closed. He declined to discuss the matter.

Judge McCobey told Bloch that this was not the issue at the time and granted both of his requests.

Bloch had conferred with Rosenberg for about two minutes before arraignment. Rosenberg showed no emotion save to rub vigorously both hands a long his trousers. He was taken to the Federal House of Detention.

Back in Knickerbocker Village Rosenberg's wife, Ethel, 34, would only say through a clerk in the dock: "I cannot say more until the hearing is held in court."

The FBI alleged Bloch would not give information on the case.

At the home of Rosenberg's wife, 118 Park St., a brother-

in-law, who refused to give his name, said:

"There is nothing I can do. We're all arrested."

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"There are still a number of agents to be made. It would not be abnormal, but it was recalled that he predicted more arrests after that of Greenberg."

An associate of Rosenberg in the U. S. Atomic at plant, now still in the process of being investigated, said the FBI had been alerted by the Government that Rosenberg was a spy.

"I cannot understand it," he said. "I've been working with him for a couple of years and it has always been as a friendly neighbor."

When Louis Michel told of covering and a hearing July 31, Slack, Rosenberg the Government, asserted that the FBI was wrong and the case was closed. He declined to discuss the matter.

Judge McCobey told Bloch that this was not the issue at the time and granted both of his requests.

Bloch had conferred with Rosenberg for about two minutes before arraignment. Rosenberg showed no emotion save to rub vigorously both hands a long his trousers. He was taken to the Federal House of Detention.

Back in Knickerbocker Village Rosenberg's wife, Ethel, 34, would only say through a clerk in the dock: "I cannot say more until the hearing is held in court."

The FBI alleged Bloch would not give information on the case.

At the home of Rosenberg's wife, 118 Park St., a brother-

in-law, who refused to give his name, said:

"There is nothing I can do. We're all arrested."

In Washington, Sen. Nicholson (R-Iowa), a member of the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee, declared:

"There are still a number of agents to be made. It would not be abnormal, but it was recalled that he predicted more arrests after that of Greenberg."

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Back in Knickerbocker Village Rosenberg's wife, Ethel, 34, would only say through a clerk in the dock: "I cannot say more until the hearing is held in court."

A 32-year-old City College engineering graduate, arrested on charges of war-time espionage, today was branded by the FBI as "recruiting agent" for the Klaus Fuchs atomic spy ring.

He is Julius Rosenberg, married and the father of two children, and lives at 10 Monroe St., Knickerbocker Village.

Rosenberg was arrested last night after returning from the Pitt Engine Products Inc., 270 E. Houston St., which he owns.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover asserted an unusual commentary in announcing Rosenberg's arrest. Hoover declared the gravity of the charge is heightened by the fact that "Rosenberg aggressively sought ways and means to secretly conspire with the Soviet Government to the detriment of his own country." The penalty for wartime espionage can be death.

Hoover revealed Rosenberg was discharged as an Associate Engineering Inspector of the Army Signal Corps, on Feb. 9, 1945, on orders of the Secretary of War on information indicating he was a member of the Communist Party.

The Government charges that Rosenberg recruited David Greenglass, of 365 Rivington St., a former Army sergeant employed at the atom plant at Los Alamos, N. M., and instructed Greenglass

on the type of information Russia wanted.

Rosenberg's wife revealed today that she is a sister of Greenglass.

Then, it is charged, he sent Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, with part of a cut out food package box top to contact Greenglass. When the two compared box tops, it is charged, Greenglass handed over to Gold information that Rosenberg wanted.

For this, Greenglass was given \$500 which came from the funds of Soviet Vice Consul Anatoli A. Yakovlev, the Government charges.

This information on how the agent was constructed was then passed along to Prof. Klaus Fuchs, now serving 30 years in an English prison for giving atom secrets to the Reds.

SPECIAL COURT HELD.

Gold and Greenglass already have been arrested, along with Alfred Dean Slack, of Syracuse, N. Y., a scientist. All are held in \$100,000 bail.

Mrs. Rosenberg today denied that her husband was a member of the Communist Party, which was the reason given for his discharge as an engineer by the Army Signal Corps during World War II.

"He and I didn't feel that the reason they gave was the right one," she said. "We both felt that his union activities as a leader of the Federation of Artists, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians was the real reason for his dismissal.

"He headed a committee of Civil Service employees at that time.

"Neither of us have any party affiliations. We vote as we see fit at election time."

Federal Judge McGohery held a special court session last night to arraign Rosenberg. The prisoner was sent to the Federal House of Detention, 11th and West sts.

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

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65-15348-4
F. B. I.
JUL 20 1950
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SEIZED AS A SPY—Julius Rosenberg, 32, flanked by two FBI men, is brought into Federal Court, Manhattan, where he was held in \$100,000 bail for a hearing July 31.

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4th Atom Spy Suspec. Held in \$100,000 Bail

A fourth American charged with conspiracy to slip atomic secrets to Russia was under arrest in Manhattan today, held in \$100,000 bail and called "another important link" in the spy ring that began to break up with the arrest and conviction of British scientist Klaus Fuchs in London.

He is Julius Rosenberg, 32, owner of the Pitt Engine Products, 370 E. Houston St., Manhattan, and a wartime member of the Army Signal Corps who

had worked for Brooklyn engineering firms and went to the War Department in 1940 as a civilian junior engineer in the service supply office in Brooklyn.

Rosenberg rose in the following five years to associate engineering inspector in the Army Signal Corps, working in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. An FBI announcement said he was discharged by the Secretary of War in 1945 on the basis

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4th Atom Spy Suspect Held in \$100,000 Bail

Continued from Page 1
Russia," Rosenberg was arrested last night in his 4th floor apartment at 10 Monroe St., in Knickerbocker Village, Manhattan. He and his wife, Ethel, 34, had just finished supper and were preparing to put their sons, Michael, 7, and Robert, 3, to bed.

The FBI said the accused spy was active in the ring as recently as May 23. One of his last acts was to warn former Army Sgt. David Greenglass, an accused fellow spy, to get out of the country and to give him a stock of \$20 bills, the FBI said.

Warning Too Late

But the warning was too late. Greenglass was arrested June 26 in Manhattan before he could get away. It was indicated more arrests will be made.

From Fuchs, the KGB, he offered atomic secrets to Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist; Greenglass and Alfred Dean Slack, chemist of Syracuse. All were arrested and indicted within the last two months. All face the death penalty.

Rosenberg was arraigned within an hour and a half after his arrest on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage.

Federal Judge John F. X. McGohey set the high bail and scheduled a hearing July 31. Immanuel H. Bloch, an attorney hired by Rosenberg's wife, said the accused spy would plead not guilty. Mrs. Rosenberg stoutly defended her husband.

Nothing to Clear Up

"My husband did nothing," the plump, black-haired woman said. "There is nothing to clear up."

Rosenberg recruited Greenglass, who worked at the atomic bomb center at Los Alamos, to give atomic information for the Soviet Union. The FBI said, and gave him specific instructions as to the type of information Greenglass desired on the A bomb.

termed a go-between between Soviet agents and Fuchs, now serving 14 years in a London prison.

Box-Top Identification

In June, 1945, Rosenberg gave Gold an irregularly-cut Jello box top as a means of identifying Gold to Greenglass. The device was cut in half and the pieces were matched in Albuquerque, where the two met.

Gold gave Greenglass \$500 on this occasion from Anatoli A. Yakovlev, Soviet vice consul in Manhattan at the time, the FBI said.

It was believed Rosenberg faded from the picture after this, but contacted Greenglass last Spring after the arrest of Fuchs and Gold, gave him more money and warned him to leave the country, the FBI charged.

Rosenberg, known among his neighbors as "very pleasant" and a "hard parent," was graduated from City College in 1933 as an electrical engineer.

"He's Innocent," Spy Suspect's Wife Declares

By BENNETT SCHIFF

Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, whose husband, Julius, was held by the FBI today as the fourth member of the Soviet's Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold A-Bomb spy ring, insisted today that he had been falsely accused.

Mrs. Rosenberg also said that David Greenglass, 28, a former Young Communist League member and ex-Army sergeant, held as a member of the ring, is her brother.

FBI Sleat on Angle

In announcing Rosenberg's arrest, FBI Chief Hoover made no reference to any family relationship between Rosenberg and Greenglass, although he went into some detail about how Rosenberg had "recruited" him and supplied him with money to flee the country following Gold's arrest in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Rosenberg, 34, spoke to reporters through the closed door of her apartment at 10 Monroe St., Knickerbocker Village.

She asked to be excused from an interview because she was "undressed" and her two sons, Michael, 7, and Robert, 3, were asleep. But she answered her phone when a reporter called.

"How do you feel about the charges against your husband?" Mrs. Rosenberg was asked.

"I would say that the charges are very wrong," she said.

Discloses Relationship

What were her feelings when the British arrested Dr. Fuchs and, later, when the FBI arrested Greenglass?

"Well," said Mrs. Rosenberg, "Mr. Greenglass is my brother. I am sure that the charges against him are false."

As for the charges against her husband:

"I feel certain they are false and a mistake."

Mrs. Rosenberg denied that either she or her husband were communists, insisting they have no political affiliations at all.

WE will wait as long as we can in a decision time.

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JUL 20 1950
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N. Y. Engineer Held As Paymaster in U.S. For Fuchs A-Spy Ring

By LOY WARWICK

Julius Rosenberg, 32-year-old New York engineer, was held by the FBI today in default of \$100,000 bail on charges of serving as the paymaster for Americans hired to steal A-Bomb secrets for Russia during World War II.

Fourth American to be linked to the Soviet's Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold atom spy ring, the bespectacled, mild-looking Rosenberg is married to the sister of

David Greenglass, New Yorker and former Army sergeant, also held as a member of the same international espionage apparatus.

It was not the FBI, but Mrs. Rosenberg, herself, who identified her husband as Greenglass's brother-in-law, while insisting that all of them—from Fuchs on down the line—were falsely and mistakenly accused.

Rosenberg was arrested last night in his 11th-floor apartment at 20 Mott St., Kew-Forest Village. He and his wife, Ethel, 31, had just finished supper, and were preparing to put their two sons, Michael, 7, and Robert, 3, to bed when the G-Men walked in.

Half an hour later, Rosenberg appeared unperturbed as he was arraigned before Federal Judge McGobey on the FBI's charge

Additional news of the arrest of Julius Rosenberg will be found on Page 21.

that he recruited another member of the Russian spy apparatus and "aggressively sought ways and means to secretly conspire with the Soviet government to the detriment of his own country."

Suspect, Wife Cleared

Judge McGobey set July 21 for a hearing, and Rosenberg was led off to the Federal House of Detention, 11th and West St.

Rosenberg, a man of medium height, with thinning black hair and a small moustache, whom neighbors described as "very pleasant" and a "fond parent," remained uncommunicative from the time of his arrest.

His wife, a plump, dark-haired woman, was almost as taciturn, saying only:

"My husband did nothing. There is nothing to clear up."

But the FBI took a different view, describing him as "another important link" in the atomic espionage ring which began its unraveling last January when



ACCUSED of recruiting members for Russian wartime atom spy ring, Julius Rosenberg (center), 32-year-old New York City engineer, is escorted by FBI agents for questioning at Federal Building today. He was charged with conspiracy to commit espionage.

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N. Y. Engineer Held As Spy Paymaster

Continued from Page 2

the British arrested and convicted Dr. Klaus Fuchs on a spy charge. Fuchs, sentenced to a long prison term, confessed and the trail of pilfered atomic secrets led, first, to Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist; then to Greenglass, Alfred Dean Slack, a scientist, of Buffalo, N. Y.

Fired as Party Members

All were charged with wartime espionage — a charge that can mean the death penalty.

The FBI said American-born, CCNY-educated Rosenberg's part in the cloak-and-dagger syndicate was first to recruit Greenglass, then stationed at the Atomic bomb laboratories at Los Alamos, N. M., to work with Gold.

Rosenberg, who now owns an engineering plant, the Pitt Engine Products Co., 570 E. Houston St., at that time was an associate engineering inspector for the Army Signal Corps. He was fired by the War Secretary in 1945 on information that he was a card-carrying Communist.

Like a character out of a spy-thriller book, the FBI said Rosenberg gave Greenglass half of an oddly cut top from a jello box to be matched with the other half held by Gold as a recognition token.

Told What to Get

The two made contact, the FBI said, matched the box top, and Greenglass turned over bomb data to Gold for transmission on to Russia.

"Rosenberg gave Greenglass specific instructions as to the type of information Russia desired," FBI Chief Hoover said in Washington.

"At their first meeting in June, 1945," Hoover said, "Greenglass was paid \$500 by Gold, who obtained the money from his Soviet superior, Anton A. Brikolev, Soviet vice Consul in New York."

After Gold was arrested last

May, Hoover said, Rosenberg warned Greenglass to flee the country and gave him a "stack" of \$20 bills. But the warning came too late. Greenglass was collared here June 16 before he could escape.

Rose in U. S. Jobs

Rosenberg's advice to Greenglass, Hoover said, had been to get a passport to Mexico, travel thence to Switzerland, and then report to the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia.

Following his graduation from CCNY in 1939, Rosenberg joined the War Dept. in 1940 as a civilian junior engineer in the service supply office in Brooklyn.

New Yorker Held By FBI as 4th Man in Atom Spy Ring

A young New York engineer, fired as a Communist suspect from his War Department civilian job during the war, was taken into custody by the FBI last night, charged with being the fourth native-born American connected with the Dr. Klaus Fuchs spy ring that fed atomic secrets to Russia.

Arrested before Federal Judge McGohey late last night was Julius Rosenberg, 32, who lived quietly with his wife and two young sons at 10 Meador St., Knickerbocker Village, and conducted his own engineering business, the Pitt Engine Products Co., 370 E. Houston St.

Charged specifically with conspiracy to commit espionage during wartime, which can be punished by death, Rosenberg was held in \$100,000 bail when U. S. Attorney Saypol pointed out that an alternative might be a 30-year term. Saypol's chief aide, Miles J. Lane, emphasized the "heinousness of the crime." A hearing was set for July 21 and Rosenberg went to the Federal House Detention at West End W. 4th St.

The other three defendants were arrested within the past two months. Fuchs, convicted in England, is serving a 30-year term there.

FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover announced the arrest from Washington, described Rosenberg as "another important link in the Soviet espionage apparatus," which allegedly also includes Harry Gold, Philadelphia bookbinder; Alfred Dean Black, Syracuse scientist; and David Greenglass, of 265 Livingston St., a former Army sergeant who worked

STARTED CHAIN REACTION



DR. KLAUS FUCHS
His arrest in England started FBI hunt here.

Other Photos on Page 31

initially "think himself suitable to Soviet agents so he could do the work he felt he was owed for" and then "do something directly to help Russia." That was about November, 1944.

Hoover had previously identified the two Soviet atom spy agents as Semen M. Semenov and Konstantin A. Yakovlev, members of the Russian consulate in New York. Both have since returned to Russia.

It was early in 1945, said Hoover, that Rosenberg started to work with Greenglass and Gold, and gave Greenglass "specific instructions" as to the type of information Russia wanted. This included "classified technical information on the A-bomb." Black and Fuchs also were sources, while Gold and Rosenberg were said to have been the couriers between them and the Soviet commission.

It was Gold who apparently was the "contact" for Greenglass, Hoover said they used a double listing for a purpose never ascertained by the manufacturer. It



HARRY GOLD

Called first American link in international spy chain.

was the A-bomb project at the Los Alamos, N. M., when Rosenberg was said to have recruited Greenglass.

Rosenberg joined the War Dept. in 1940, following his graduation a year before from CCNY, as a civilian junior engineer in the service supply office in Brooklyn. In the next five years he rose to assistant engineering inspector in the Army Signal Corps. He worked in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

He was fired in 1945 by the Secretary of War, the FBI said on the basis of information "indicating Communist Party membership." He never got information back.

Hoover said his inquiry disclosed that Rosenberg, on his own

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He met irregularly and was the means by which Gold identified himself. Rosenberg gave Greenglass, on furlough in New York, a half of the money and the other half to Gold.

When Gold appeared at Los Alamos, where Greenglass was working on secret atomic energy research, they got the natives together. A perfect fit completed the contact.

"That happened in June, 1945. At that time, Gold, it is said, gave the Army sergeant \$500, which had come from Yakovlev, in exchange for secret information. Rosenberg's work in the conspiracy ended at about that time, but last Spring, when Fuchs and Gold were arrested, Rosenberg became alarmed and got in touch with Greenglass, the FBI said.

He was said to have given Greenglass "substantial funds" and a warning to leave the country. The latter was said to get a passport to Mexico "surprisingly" and from there proceed to Switzerland and then to the Soviet Embassy in Conchaeville. The FBI moved in before the plan could get under way.

"At the apartment, she will speak briefly to reporters through a crack in the door. She said their eyes were averted and three years of age. And she insisted that 'my husband hasn't done anything.'

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(NEWS foto by Art Whittaker)

FBI men escort spy suspect Julius Rosenberg (center) from car at Federal Building, Foley Square, where he was questioned.

FBI Nabs New Suspect As Atom Spy for Soviet

By Norma Abrams and Harry Schlegel

A balding, 32-year-old New York-born engineer was arrested last night by the FBI in his lower East Side apartment on charges of being a member of the Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold spy ring that passed atom secrets to the Kremlin.

The espionage suspect is Julius Rosenberg, a quiet, bespectacled graduate of City College of New York and operator of Pitt Machine Products, Inc., 370 E. Houston St. A wartime associate engineering inspector for the Army Signal Corps, he was fired by the Secretary of War in 1945 on information indicating Communist Party membership.

and two sons, Michael, 7, and Robert, 3.

Unmanned but tightly held by two G-men, the mustached Rosenberg arrived at the Federal building in Foley Square at 9:30 P.M.

(Continued on page 21, col. 1)

Has 2 Young Sons

Rosenberg was taken into custody by the FBI shortly before 9 P.M. in his apartment at 40 Monroe St. in the Knickerbocker Village development, where he lives with his wife, Ethel, 34,

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A-Spy Suspect Seized

(Continued from page 1)

He was whisked up at once to FBI headquarters for questioning.

Described by FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover as "another important link in the Soviet espionage apparatus," Rosenberg was accused of conspiracy to commit espionage. The alleged spying took place during wartime, which means that Rosenberg faces a possible death penalty if found guilty.

Held in \$100,000 Bail

At 11:15 P. M., Rosenberg was arraigned before Judge John F. K. McCoskey and held in \$100,000 bail over the protest of his attorney, Emanuel Bloch, of 270 Broadway—for hearing July 31.

When reporters went to the Rosenberg apartment, Mrs. Rosenberg refused to admit them, calling through a door:

"I have nothing to say; my husband hasn't done anything."

At the home of Rosenberg's parents, 140 Baruch Place, a brother-in-law who refused to identify himself said: "There is nothing I can say; we're all shocked."

Hoover's announcement of Rosenberg's arrest declared that the suspect was part of the ring that included Fuchs, the British nuclear physicist, and three other Americans—Gold, David Greenglass of 265 Rivington St., and Alfred Dean Slack.

During the last two months, the FBI nabbed Gold, a Philadelphia biochemist; Slack, a Syracuse scientist, and Greenglass, sometime Army sergeant—naming each as leading top U. S. defense secrets to Russia. Fuchs already has been found guilty in England and is serving a 14-year jail term.

Lined Up Greenglass, Says FBI

The FBI quoted Rosenberg as saying, "I wanted to do something to directly help Russia."

The FBI announcement said Rosenberg recruited Greenglass, once attached to the Los Alamos, N. Mex., atom bomb project and

had him make available classified, technical information on the A-bomb to both Gold and Rosenberg in 1945.

Hoover said, "Rosenberg gave Greenglass specific instructions as to the type of information Russia desired."

The announcement said a unique method was employed by the group to identify themselves to each other.

Hoover said Rosenberg in early 1945 gave Greenglass in New York one half of an irregularly cut Jello bar top, the other half of which was given to Greenglass by Gold in Albuquerque, N. Mex., as a means of identifying Gold to Greenglass.

"After Fuchs and Gold were arrested in February and May, 1950, respectively, Rosenberg warned Greenglass to leave the country and supplied him with substantial funds in \$20 bills to do so."

(Other picture on page 1)

A-Spy Suspect's Shop / Did Jobs for U. S., City

By Norma Abrams and Edwin Holden

Julius Rosenberg, 32, the bespectacled New York-born engineer accused of being another traitorous link in the Russian atom-bomb spy ring, handled both city and Federal work in his little non-union machine shop here, it was disclosed yesterday.

Rosenberg, nabbed suddenly by the FBI late Monday night in his Knickerbocker Village apartment at 10 Moore St., was held in the Federal House of Detention in lieu of \$100,000 bail.

The O'GNY graduate and machine civilian aid in the Army Signal Corps was described as thoroughly non-cooperative. There were reports that his brother-in-law, ex-Army Sgt. David Greenglass, previously charged on similar charges, may be preparing to testify for the Government.

Handled Sub-Contracts

The disclosure of Rosenberg's business with the Government he assertedly plotted against came from his foreman at the Van Rensselaer Products, Inc., 370 E. 14th St., on the north side of Hamilton Park. Rosenberg's firm occupies the basement and first floor of a five-story red brick building. A synagogue was the upper floor.

The foreman—who refused to give his name, as did Rosenberg's two other employees—said the company handled \$80,000 to \$40,000 worth of subcontracts yearly, among them jobs for the city and



Julius Rosenberg
"Thoroughly non-cooperative."

attached to the Los Alamos, N.Mex., atom-bomb project, for the Russians. He gave a wedding banquet in two, giving half to Greenglass and serving the other half for later use by another contact to identify himself to Greenglass.

This proved to be 1942, the critical juncture with Greenglass in Albuquerque, N. Mex., in June 1945, and gave the informant \$500 obtained from Yakovlev, the FBI said. According to Gold's confession, the Government asserted, he received his half of the money

from Yakovlev—which raises the interesting question of how it got from Rosenberg to the Russian, the FBI pointed out.

Greenglass is described as now bitter toward his brother-in-law.

Estimate, Says Wife

At the Greenglass home, 825 Irvington St., the third-floor apartment was made conspicuous by its shiny new locks, and the ex-occupant's wife refused to open the door to reporters.

However, at Rosenberg's three-room apartment, his 34-year-old brunette wife, Ethel—in the unique position of being both wife and sister to suspected traitors—talked freely. Of the charges against her husband, she said:

"They are absolutely false. They're not true. I never heard anything like it. It's fantastic."

In the rather barren living room, which had no rug and little furniture but a sizable library, including "Stalin Must Have Peace" and "Battle Hymn of China," she insisted that she and her husband were "absolutely and completely innocent."

As to her husband's service from the Signal Corps job by the Secretary of War in February, 1945, on the basis of information culled from Communist Party membership, she explained:

"We both felt that his unique activities as a leader of the Arts, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians was the reason behind his dismissal."

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NEWS photo by Ed Wallace
Mrs. Ethel Greenglass in her Knickerbocker Village apartment yesterday.

the Federal Government. He refused to name the firms which he went to Rosenberg.

The three employees, all non-union men, said Rosenberg had paid them "about" union wages but had recently warned them that there could be no vacations because the firm had made no money in the last year and a half.

Greenglass, 34, formerly disclosed, at one time worked there with Rosenberg as a partner and occasionally was seen by the employees at the plant late in the evening.

According to the FBI, Rosenberg was the fourth American involved in an espionage case which led through Abigail A. Yakovlev, former Russian vice consul here, to Klaus Fuchs, the British rogue scientist, now doing 14 years as a Red pawn. The others were Greenglass, Alfred Dean Black, Syracuse scientist, and Harry Gold, Philadelphia blacksmith, all already under arrest.

Gold and Rosenberg are discussed with other. The FBI said, in that case the Philadelphia man is being held to help the engineers. However, apparently through information obtained through Greenglass, the FBI might not have been able to arrest her.

The FBI said that the information obtained through Greenglass was the only lead that led to the arrest of Rosenberg.

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\$100,000 Bail For Spy Suspect

Julius Rosenberg, 32, electrical engineer, was held in the Federal House of Detention yesterday under \$100,000 bail pending a July 31 hearing on charges of complicity in a Soviet espionage ring.

An FBI spokesman said that after Rosenberg early in 1945 recruited his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, to help obtain atomic secrets for eventual transmission to the convicted British spy, Klaus Fuchs, Rosenberg tore a Jello box top in half and gave one half to Greenglass, in New York at the time.

The next time Greenglass saw the other half of the box top, according to the FBI, was in New Mexico that June, when it was presented to him by Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist who is also under indictment as a member of the ring.

The FBI said Gold admitted receiving his half of the box top from Anatoli A. Yakovlev, then Soviet Vice-Consul here. The G-man then pointed out that the question remaining was how one-half of the box top got from Rosenberg to the Soviet official.

Emanuel H. Bloch, of 270 Broadway, attorney for Rosenberg, who lives at 10 Monroe St., said last



JULIUS ROSENBERG
Wants Early Trial

night he was considering applications for lower bail, an earlier hearing and an early trial.

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A-Bomb Spy Suspect To Fight FBI Charges

Counsel for Julius Rosenberg, fourth American arrested on charges of passing atomic information to Russia, said today that his client "will assert his innocence virgorously."

The attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, of 270 Broadway, said he was considering immediate steps to request a lowering of Rosenberg's \$100,000 bail, an early hearing, and a quick trial.

The 32-year-old former Army electrical engineer is now in the Federal House of Detention in de-

fault of bail. A hearing has been set in his case for July 31.

An FBI spokesman linked Rosenberg with Anatoli A. Yakovlev, who was vice consul of the Soviet consulate in New York in 1945.

The FBI explained in this way: Rosenberg recruited his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, fore-

a jello box top in two and gave him half. The next time Greenglass saw the box top half was in New Mexico in June, 1945, when it was matched with his half by Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist and accused spy.

Gold is said to have admitted he received half of the box top from Yakovlev.

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FROM

DATE JUL 18 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Pat Malone News

Atomic Spying Charge Denied By Rosenberg

Greenglass' Brother-in-Law, 4th American Arrested, Will Seek an Early Trial

Jelms Rosenberg, thirty-two, who was arrested Monday night as a member of a spy ring feeding atomic information to Russia, will "assert his innocence tomorrow" and press for an early trial of the espionage charges against him, his attorney, Emanuel H. Bloch, of 270 Broadway, said yesterday.

In Washington, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, has described Rosenberg, a former member of the Army Signal Corps, as "one of the important links in the Soviet espionage apparatus." In New York yesterday an F. B. I. representative showed how that link seemed to chain Rosenberg to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet vice-consul in New York.

Rosenberg is the fourth American to be arrested and charged with conspiracy to commit espionage in the leak of atom bomb secrets to Russia. With each arrest the public gets a clearer picture of the role each man allegedly played in collaborating with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, top British atomic scientist, who is serving a term in prison for giving atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

Greenglass' Brother-in-Law

It was learned yesterday that Rosenberg is the brother-in-law of David Greenglass, twenty-eight, of 264 Livingston Street, who was arrested a month ago on a charge of passing secrets to Harry Gold in 1945, while Greenglass was a member of the Los Alamos secret atom installation. Gold, a Philadelphia chemist, was arrested in May on a charge of passing atomic secrets to Russia.

The F. B. I. in New York said that Rosenberg recruited Greenglass to pass on classified atomic material available at Los Alamos to the Russians in 1944. The F. B. I. said, while Greenglass was in New York on burglary, he watched Rosenberg near the apartment of a John Lee in two. He received one of the pieces. Sometime later, the other piece was handed to Gold by Yakovlev.

The F. B. I. would not say just how the Russian vice-consul came into possession of the piece of box-top. The pieces of the box-top came into the story again in Albuquerque, N. M., where the F. B. I. said, Gold and Greenglass showed their pieces to each other as a means of identification. Gold also gave Greenglass \$500, which he is alleged to have obtained from Yakovlev. Greenglass in turn is charged with turning over atom information to Gold.

Denies Rosenberg's Story

When Rosenberg's wife, Ethel, thirty-four, was interrogated in the family's eleventh floor apartment at 10 Monroe Street, in Knickerbocker Village, she said they had a premonition that something would happen to her husband. Mrs. Rosenberg is Greenglass' sister. When Greenglass was arrested, the F. B. I. called to Rosenberg for hours of questioning.

"We were expecting something to happen," she said. "But the charge against my husband and my brother are absolutely false. There is no foundation for the charges against them."

The Rosenbergs have two children. The youngest, Robert, three, stood by the side of his small, dark-haired mother while she told how her husband discussed the spy case as any other ordinary newspaper reader might do. Her other son, Michael, seven, was at a day camp.

Rosenberg is the owner of the Pitt Engine Products, Inc., 270 East Houston Street. Three of his employees expressed surprise that their boss, who until Monday was working with them and listening to a baseball game on the radio, was accused of being a spy.

Small Machine Shop
Rosenberg's property is a small apartment building that he bought in 1944 after he was ousted from a position of general engineering inspector for the Army Signal Corps in England.

was a member of the Communist Party.

The Houston Street employees, who are waiting to hear from Mrs. Rosenberg as to their future status, said they never heard their employer talk politics.

Mr. Hoover said that Rosenberg had made himself available to Soviet agents "so he could do the work he felt he was slated for" and to do "something to directly help Russia."

Rosenberg, who was born in New York, was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1939 as a bachelor of electrical engineering. The records show he was in the United States Army in the Signal Corps in England.

Rosenberg is being held in 2100, 600 half pending a hearing July 21. Mr. Bloch, his attorney, said he would push for an earlier hearing and an early trial. Myra Levine, acting assistant to Federal State Attorney Irving H. Saypol, said that according to the constitution against Rosenberg "even one word committed in this jurisdiction and I assume we will follow the ordinary course of procedure and present the case to the grand jury in the very near future."

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NEW SPY SUSPECT WANTS LOWER BAIL

Rosenberg's Lawyer Plans to Ask \$100,000 Be Cut—Also Desires Prompt Trial

As the Government was tightening its case against Julius Rosenberg, the 32-year-old former Army electrical engineer accused of espionage and membership in the ring that gave atomic information to Russia, his lawyer said yesterday he was considering applications for lower bail, a prompt hearing and an early trial.

Rosenberg, who lives at 10 Monroe Street, was arrested at his home on Monday evening and is now in the Federal House of Detention in default of \$100,000 bail. A hearing in his case has been set for July 31.

Government agents charge that Rosenberg recruited David Greenglass, 28, a former Army sergeant at Los Alamos, N. M., who worked on the atomic bomb, to pass on secret information to Harry Gold, a Philadelphia chemist and principal American contact of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the British scientist who gave atomic information to Russia.

Rosenberg's wife is the sister of Greenglass. Greenglass is also being held in the House of Detention unable to furnish the \$100,000 bail set in his case on charges that grew out of the activities of the atomic spy ring here and in Great Britain.

Soviet Consular Aide Mentioned

Government spokesmen gave further details here of the box-top story told in Washington on Monday, which involved a Soviet consular official once stationed in this city. They said that after Rosenberg recruited Greenglass early in 1945, the former tore a jello box top in two and gave one half to

Greenglass, who was in New York on furlough from the Army while working on the atomic bomb project in Los Alamos.

The next time Greenglass saw the other half of the box top, according to the Government agents, was in New Mexico in June, 1945, when it was presented by Gold, who is under indictment on an espionage charge. Gold is said to have admitted he received the half of the box top from Anatoli A. Yakovlev, then vice consul of the Soviet consulate in New York.

Yakovlev, who returned to Russia several years ago, was indicted recently for espionage by a Federal grand jury in Brooklyn.

A Government spokesman said the question arose how the half box top got from Rosenberg to the Soviet official. According to the Government, Gold received \$500 from the Soviet official and paid it to Greenglass.

Greenglass had several talks with agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation after his arrest and before his arraignment. It was after these talks that Rosenberg visited the local F. B. I. office. His most recent visit was about ten days ago.

Rosenberg was discharged from the Army five years ago. He was suspected then of being a member of the Communist party.

At the F. B. I. office here it was said yesterday that new developments in the case would not be discussed. Government agents would not talk to Rosenberg unless he expressed a wish to confer with them.

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BY *Gene*

DATED JUL 19 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Spy Suspect Knew Time Was Up, Expected FBI

Julius Rosenberg, 32, arrested Monday night by the FBI as the fourth American member of the ring which passed U. S. atomic secrets to the Soviet Union, lived through weeks of mounting uneasiness, knowing he would be picked up sooner or later. The Mirror learned this today.

In Rosenberg's 20 Monroe St. apartment Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, 34, the blond brunette whose brother, David Greenglass, is also accused as a Soviet spy, revealed they were visited by FBI agents 20 days ago and her husband was questioned.

"After that," she said "we felt something like this might happen. My husband didn't tell me what the FBI had talked to him about, except to say that they had made some crazy charges."

Asked if she had ever discussed the case of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, captured in England for giving the Russians atomic secrets, Mrs. Rosenberg said her husband, Mrs. Rosenberg and the others.

"Whenever someone is in my husband's shop and in the shop people discuss my old atom story."

The FBI, however, says that Rosenberg knew what the test was about at the time he was with Greenglass in the U.S.

Greenglass, however, was taken into custody before arrangements could be made to get him out of the country. When taken by apparently has "talked."

Held in \$100,000 bail on charges that he "recruited" Greenglass to obtain atom secrets early in 1945, Rosenberg is linked to the Soviet spy network by a slimy Jolly top, which he allegedly gave to him as a means of identification.

Half of this box top was given to Greenglass, then on Turbough as an Army sergeant at the Los Alamos, N. M., atom project headquarters to Anatoli A. Yakovlev, then the Soviet Vice-consul in New York City.

Yakovlev, in turn, passed the piece on to Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist also indicted for espionage, and Gold used this as his "cover of identity" in establishing contact with Greenglass the following June in Albuquerque, where atomic secrets were sold for \$500.

"I know that these charges against my brother and my husband are false," Mrs. Rosenberg, mother of two small sons, said yesterday.

Asked if she intends to try to operate the machine shop her husband owns at 870 Houston St., she replied:

"We have employees soon worried about what they don't know what to do with I can talk with my husband."



Julius Rosenberg

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See Quick Trial For Spy Suspect

There was every indication today of a speedy trial for Julius Rosenberg accused as a key figure in the Klaus Fuchs Russian-aided atom spy ring.

Chief Assistant U. S. Attorney East said the case will go to the grand jury in the next few days.

Rosenberg, 31, remained in a cell in the Federal House of Detention, 11th and West sts., in lieu of \$100,000 bail. He has been a prisoner there since his arrest Monday night.

SECURITY CHARGED.

In another cell in his waiting room, David Greenglass, 28, of 284 Livingston st., whom he is charged with having recruited into the Soviet spy ring when Greenglass was an Army sergeant working on the atom bomb at Los Alamos, N. Mex.

Greenglass, who also is charged with accepting a contract to construct an atom bomb, has been talking freely to the FBI since his arrest four weeks ago, it was indicated.

It was after these talks that Rosenberg was first called to the FBI office 13 days ago, and then arrested Monday night. He was described by the Federal agents as non-cooperative. They said they would not question him further unless he came for them.

MAIL CUT SOGGY.

Samuel H. Bloch, counsel for Rosenberg, who is prominent in the leftist Civil Rights Campaign with C. John Hays, who succeeded Communist and Communist Party member, purchased FBI Inspector William E. McLaughlin's machine shop.

It was reported by the statement of the Bloch attorney, the counsel man's wife, that both "are ardent Catholics" was the story revealed at Rosenberg's machine shop.

Rosenberg, after being fired as a machine engineer in the Army Signal Corps as a Communist Party member, purchased FBI Inspector William E. McLaughlin's machine shop.

SHOP NEAR-EMPTY.

Rosenberg's company occupies the basement and first floor of the five-story red brick building. The upper floors are occupied by a synagogue, the company's own shop and two machine shops.

The foreman said the shop was non-union and that the three employees were paid "about" union scale. At one time Greenglass was a partner.

The foreman said the company handled from \$30,000 to \$40,000 worth of sub-contract work yearly, among them jobs for the Federal and city governments.

NO VACATION.

Recently Rosenberg warned his employees that there would be no vacations as the company had made no money for a year and a half.

This was in contrast to the assertion of Mrs. Rosenberg during an interview in their 11th floor apartment at 28 Murray st., Krickelbacher Place, of her husband's union activities.

Asked if she knew that the Army had fired her husband for being a member of the Communist Party, she said that neither he nor she felt the reason was the right one.

"REAL REASON."

"We both felt the real reason was his union activity as a leader of the Federation of Artists, Writers, Chemists and Technicians," she said.

Among the books in their apartment were "Balls Don't Have Feet," and "The Rise and Fall of China."

Others arrested in the probe of the FBI are Harry Gold, a Philadelphia postman, and Alfred Dean Slack, Syracuse, N. Y., chemist.

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The Unknown Enemy

Julius Rosenberg, until this week, was part of obscurity. He might have been taken as fairly typical, a native New Yorker graduated in electrical engineering from City College, apparently a devoted husband and father, possessor of a presumably creditable war record in the Signal Corps, and lately the owner of a small engine works in East Houston Street. This American citizen is now suddenly snatched up on the charge of conspiring to commit espionage for the Russians in the transfer of atom bomb secrets. The detailed story, as related by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is nothing less than appalling.

The nature of Rosenberg's complicity is hard to understand. Here is a man who owed everything to his own country, and yet engaged ardently in the violation of citizen's trust. This was something far more than a trap of circumstances. The F. B. I. account of collaboration with the Army sergeant makes repugnant reading, and all loyal Americans will agree wholeheartedly in Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's grave estimate of such actions by a native-born citizen who "aggressively sought means to secretly conspire with the Soviet government to the detriment of his own country."

The difficulty of recognizing the enemy becomes increasingly apparent. Rosenberg might be any man's neighbor, the next person in the subway, his secret allegiance unmarked. As a people, we are clearly more vulnerable than is generally suspected. The peril to security exists on every level, and can be met only by the most careful vigilance. The F. B. I., by methodically uncovering the sequence from Dr. Fuchs, has performed invaluable service.

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NY HERALD TRIBUNE
JULY 19, 1950

Lump Spy Indictment Of 4 Weighed Here; More Arrests Likely

Federal authorities today were weighing the possibility of bringing a single indictment—perhaps in this city—against the four Americans arrested on charges of A-bomb spying for Russia.

All are accused of conspiring to supply atomic secrets to Dr. Karl Fuchs, former top British scientist, now serving a 24-year term in England for espionage.

Greenglass Talking

More arrests in connection with the spy ring were reported yesterday.

David Greenglass, one of the four, who was an Army sergeant in 1945 at Old Alamogordo, N. M., was reported talking freely, providing the FBI with information leading to others.

Greenglass, it was learned, was offered slightly less than \$5,000 by his brother-in-law, Julius Rosenberg, another of the four, to skip the country after the arrest of Dr. Fuchs.

Delay Brought Arrest

Greenglass was reported to have received a down payment of \$500 but backed down when he began to worry about what might happen to him in the "people's democracies" in Europe.

While Greenglass was fretting, it was said, the FBI arrested him.

The other Americans arrested were Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist, and Alfred Dean Slack, Syracuse, N. Y., scientist.

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NY *Back Home News*

DATED JUL 20 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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JUL 21 1950

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More Arrests In U. S.-Soviet Spy Chain Due

Further arrests can be expected in the U.S.-Moscow spy ring for stealing atom-bomb secrets, informed sources disclosed yesterday.

The latest suspect, Julius Rosenberg, 32, New York-born engineer, cried desperately to get his



Julius Rosenberg

brother-in-law, former Army Sgt. David Greenglass, out of the country when exposure loomed, the Government disclosed.

After the arrest of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atomic scientist, and Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, Rosenberg offered his in-law almost \$100,000 to scream, it was said. According to the prosecution, Rosenberg had recruited Greenglass for atomic espionage when the soldier was stationed at the Los Alamos atomic bomb project.

2 Reasons Given

Two reasons were advanced why Greenglass did not make a dramatic exit to Czechoslovakia — first, he was holding out for more money and, second, he feared the Soviet might dispose of him once it had him behind the Iron Curtain.

Greenglass, it was said, will not be the chief witness against Rosenberg at grand jury proceedings.



David Greenglass
Why didn't he flee?

The latter's lawyer, Emanuel H. Bloch, asserted Greenglass "must be crazy" if he talked.

Laughs at Bortop Story

Rosenberg, currently in the Federal House of Detention in lieu of \$100,000 bail, "laughed out loud" at the Government's assertion that he used a torn bortop as a means of identification between Gold and Greenglass, who had never met.

Rosenberg, according to Bloch, said the charge was "fantastic, something like his kids hear over the television." Bloch pictured his client as panting to meet his accusers "face to face."

Government sources indicated that the brothers-in-law, Gold and Alfred Dado Slack, Syracuse scientist, may be tried as well in Detroit. Other here at the top other part of the country have an exact act assembly took place.

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More Arrests Due In Atomic Spy Ring

By GEORGE GRADY and PHILIP SANTORA

Federal sources yesterday asserted that more persons in the conspiracy to transmit U. S. atomic secrets to Russia are under surveillance and will be arrested as soon as sufficient evidence to indict them is gathered.

The disclosure came as the U. S. prepared for grand jury action against Julius Rosenberg, 32, who was arrested Monday night on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

U. S. Attorney Skypol said he expects Rosenberg's case will be before the grand jury in "the near future."

Meantime, it was learned that Rosenberg's brother-in-law, David Greenglass, a former Army sergeant who worked on the atomic bomb at Los Alamos and who has been indicted on conspiracy charges, will not be the chief witness against Rosenberg.

Government's Version

According to the Government, Rosenberg recruited Greenglass into the conspiracy early in 1945. They offered him about \$2,000 to leave the country after the arrest of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atomic scientist, and Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist. Gold has been indicted in Brooklyn.

Greenglass, who has been talking in an effort to avoid trial in Santa Fe, N. M., was said to have turned down a proposition that he and his family go to Mexico and then to Switzerland, where he was to contact the Soviet consul and proceed to Czechoslovakia.

The New York-born Greenglass allegedly held out for more money and then, after getting a "down payment" of about \$500, became worried about his fate behind the Iron Curtain, which had swallowed others before him.

While Greenglass was stalling, the FBI, which had him under close scrutiny all the time, arrested him.

Federal sources yesterday refused to discuss a report that Greenglass "blatting" is leading the FBI to other suspects.

Calls It Fantastic

Emanuel H. Block, attorney for Rosenberg, said his client "laughed out loud" at the government's allegation that he stave up a box top and gave parts to Gold and Greenglass for identification purposes.

Rosenberg, in the Federal House of Detention, described the charge as "fantastic—something like kids hear over the television on the Lone Ranger program."

Regarding Greenglass, Block said:

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MORE ARRESTS SEEN IN ATOMIC SPY CASE

Rosenberg Said to Have Had 'Other Contacts'—He Scores Box-Top Evidence

The Government is preparing additional information before submitting to a Federal grand jury the case of Julius Rosenberg, 32-year-old former Army engineer who is the fourth American charged with conspiracy to transmit atomic secrets to Russia.

Although United States Attorney Irving Saypol refused comment yesterday, he said evidence against Rosenberg, who is in the Federal House of Detention unable to furnish \$100,000 bail, will be placed before a grand jury soon.

Other authoritative sources said that more arrests might follow. They declared that Rosenberg "had contact with" other persons besides his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, who also is accused of spying for Russia while working as an Army sergeant at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic power base. Greenglass also is held here at the Federal House of Detention.

According to the Government, Rosenberg recruited his brother-in-law to aid a Russian spy set-up led by Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Russian Vice Consul here, through Dr. Klaus Fuchs. Fuchs, a British atomic scientist, now is serving fourteen years in a British prison for his activities in the spy ring.

The possibility appeared yesterday that Rosenberg and Greenglass might be tried at the same time with Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, and Alfred Dean Slack, Syracuse scientist.

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for Rosenberg, said his client laughed at the Government's charge that he foregoes a trial and gave the secrets to Greenglass and a representative of the Soviet Government.

part of the box top found its way to Gold, it was said.

Mr. Bloch quoted his client as having said the Government's version of the box top episode was "fantastic—something like kids hear over the television on the Lone Ranger program." Rosenberg also was quoted as having said that if his brother-in-law talked "he must be crazy." According to Mr. Bloch, his client told him there was no truth in the charges and that he wanted to meet his accusers face to face.

Mr. Bloch said he would like to have a trial of the case in September, and it would be more welcome if the trial were held earlier. Rosenberg's hearing in court is set for July 21.

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Hint More Spy Arrests Coming

More arrests in the government's investigation of an alleged Soviet spy ring are in the offing, it was learned yesterday.

This came as prosecutors deferred grand jury proceedings against Julius Rosenberg, of 10 Monroe St., seized by the FBI Monday night as the latest of four American suspects in the case.

It was reported that all four — Rosenberg, his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, Harry Gold and Alfred Dean Slack — might be tried together, along with any future prisoners, under a new indictment to supersede those already handed down.

Meanwhile, Rosenberg, held under \$100,000 bail, ridiculed the FBI's allegation that he tore up a Jello box top and gave the parts to Gold and Greenglass for identification purposes. Emanuel H. Bloch, Rosenberg's attorney, said his client "laughed out loud" at this charge, which he described as "fantastic, something like his kids hear over the television on the Lone Ranger program."

Bloch, demanding an early trial for his client, said Rosenberg is eager to face his accusers face to face.

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JUL 21 1950

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Spy Suspect May Lose Apartment

New complications loomed today for Julius Rosenberg, 32, arrested Monday by the FBI as "recruiter" for the Klaus Fuchs atom spy ring.

Rosenberg, now in the Federal House of Detention in lieu of \$100,000 bail on a charge of conspiracy of espionage in wartime, lived at 10 Monroe st., Knickerbocker Village. It develops now that he apparently has been living there at the expense of New York City taxpayers.

This is a low-income housing project and has a 20-year exemption from city real estate taxes. Under the law, the profit on the owner's investment is limited to six per cent. A tenant's income should not exceed five to six times the rental.

MAY MAKE \$40,000.

Rosenberg, it is reported, made somewhere around \$40,000 a year from his Pitt Engine Products, Inc., at 370 E. Houston st. He paid \$52.25 a month for a three and one-half room apartment for his wife, Ethel, his two children and himself.

Fred F. French Management Corp., 661 Fifth ave., builder and operators of Knickerbocker Village, take a very dim view of Rosenberg. Irving Brown, an executive, said:

"The maximum annual income permissible averages \$1,700. We have no idea what Rosenberg has been earning since 1947. Since that time he has failed to reply to our requests for statements of yearly earnings."

He intimated that prompt action is being taken in the case.

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JUL 21 1950

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ROUTED TO FILE

Further Arrests Are Likely in Atomic Spying

**Rosenberg Is Reported to
Have Had Other Contacts;
Indictment Plan Studied**

Julius Rosenberg, fourth and latest American arrested on charges of atomic spying for Russia, had contact with other persons, and other arrests are probable, it was learned yesterday.

Rosenberg, thirty-two, of 10 Monroe Street, was arrested Monday night in New York by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is charged by the F. B. I. that Rosenberg recruited his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, while Greenglass was an Army sergeant in 1945 at Los Alamos, N. M., to pass atom secrets to Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist. Gold and Greenglass are in custody. The fourth suspect, also under arrest, is Alfred Dean Black, Syracuse scientist.

Despite their relationship, it was understood that Federal authorities do not plan to make Greenglass the chief government witness against Rosenberg.

Federal authorities, who have not yet brought Rosenberg's case before a grand jury, were said to be weighing the feasibility of

understood to have turned down the offer, partly because the sum was too small, and also out of fear for his life in the Soviet sphere.

Rosenberg, owner of Pitt Engine Products, Inc., 370 East Houston Street, was said by an informed source to have confined his part in the alleged conspiracy to the New York City area. He was said to have approached other persons besides Greenglass in his capacity as an informed "leg man" in the plot.

Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for Rosenberg, repeated yesterday his previous statement that there is "not one iota of truth" in the charges against his client. He said his client emphatically denied allegations that Gold and Greenglass identified one another by matching parts of a Jello box torn by Rosenberg. This charge, he said, is "fantastic, something like kids hear over the television."

Mr. Bloch said he would welcome a trial in September, and would prefer an earlier date.

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TITLE

CLASS

FROM

NY *Herald Tribune*

DATED JUL 20 1950

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-1

F. B. I.

JUL 21 1950

N. Y. C.

ROUTED TO FILE

24

Vigilance Essential to Security

The case of Hiss, the Coplon trials, the revelation of the network of conspiracy of which the British scientist, Dr. Fuchs, was the guiding genius, have been shocking to the American people. There has been cause for anxiety and dismay in the knowledge that American citizens actually in the service of the government have been capable of the treachery and disloyalty brought to light by these arrests and prosecutions. These disclosures, however, have had their advantages. They have made the nation and the government aware of Soviet Russia's operations and designs. They have put loyal Americans on guard.

Vigilance against subversive individuals and groups is one of the most urgent of wartime responsibilities. It is made particularly imperative by the known fact that Soviet agents have found their way into government, into industrial plants and labor organizations. Director Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has appraised the danger from this source as far more serious than that created by the activities of Nazis during the last war. Measures of protection must accordingly be more effective.

A measure of the danger is indicated by official information that more than 3,000 known subversive aliens are being kept under close surveillance by government agents. They are to be found principally in the large industrial cities, where their operations can be more effective. They cannot be deported because the Iron Curtain countries where they belong will not accept them. And they cannot be held in jail or on Ellis Island beyond a reasonable time. They are

accordingly free, and, although watched, are still dangerous.

But these men and women are not the greatest source of danger to security. They are known and tagged. They have police records and are constantly under suspicion. They will labor under heavy handicaps if they undertake to do a good turn for Russia.

The history of the last few years has shown that treasonable Americans, not subversive aliens, present the most difficult problems of internal security.

The aliens, in many instances, invite suspicion by reason of their national origin, their associations and other circumstances. This is not true of citizens, who in certain conspicuous instances have been persons of culture, of social standing and of distorted ideals and loyalties.

Vigilance of government agencies and of individual citizens, accordingly, must go beyond the aliens who are down on the books as subversive. It is vital that witch hunts and prosecution shall be avoided and that no injustice shall be done. But a deepening of the international crisis involves an increasing danger of destructive operations at home. Greater vigilance is essential to security.

In this connection President Truman has advanced a sensible suggestion that can and should be followed by all Americans. The President feels the best approach is for citizens to report to the FBI any and all suspected cases of espionage or subversive activity. It will then be left to a qualified body of expert Government agents to determine the truth or falsity of the charges without any advance publicity that might conceivably undermine the good names of an individual or group of individuals.

General Loyalty

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65-15348-225

F. B. I.
JUL 28 1950
N. Y. C.

ROUTED TO

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TITLE

CLASS

From NY

Bklyn Eagle

More A-Spies Face Arrest Soon

(Photo in Picture Section)

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

At least two more members of the Communist spy ring headed by Klaus Fuchs, a former atomic scientist, will be arrested within the next week, it was learned today.

This espionage network, first uncovered by Scotland Yard with the arrest of Fuchs in England, is the subject of an intensive Federal grand jury probe underway in the United States courthouse, Foley Square. David Greenglass, said by the FBI to be the spy operative, was questioned secretly yesterday.

MORE TESTIMONY.

A confessed spy, Harry Gold of Philadelphia, has more testimony appeared here several times to testify after he pleaded guilty to the charge of espionage.

More testimony is to be sought tomorrow from Mrs. Julius Rosenberg, wife of the 32-year-old engineer arrested last month on FBI charges of recruiting members for the spy network.

While she is before the grand jury, her husband will wait further action with a promise from U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol that he will present the Rosenberg case to the jury within the next few days.

Saypol yesterday obtained a two-week adjournment on Rosenberg's arraignment in a hearing before U. S. Commissioner McDonald. The U. S. Attorney said:

"We are obtaining more information every hour."

The two persons recently arrested in the current investigation await arraignment tomorrow on charges of obstructing justice in the government's probe of Russian atomic spying.

They are Abraham Brothman, 37, of 41-23 42 st., Manhattan, Queens and Marian Moskowitz, 34, of 111th st., Manhattan.

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CLASS
From
BY *Journal American*
DATED **AUG 1 1950**

65-15348-2
F. B. I.
AUG 3 1950
N. Y. C.
ED TO

Spy Jury to Hear Engineer's Wife

Mrs. Julius Rosenberg, wife of an engineer arrested by the FBI on charges of recruiting members for a Soviet atom spy ring in this country, will appear as a witness before a Federal grand jury today.

The jury of six women and 11 men, headed by Randolph S. Merrill of 7 W. 60th st., is a regular August grand jury but most of the evidence to be placed before it will deal with Communist espionage.

In addition to Mrs. Rosenberg, whose husband is under \$100,000 bail, Harry Gold, confessed member of the spy ring and David Greenglass are expected to testify before the jurors, it was learned.

Gold has pleaded guilty to the charge of espionage and is reported giving the FBI the names of all the spies who worked with him during the war to steal atomic secrets which were supplied to Russia.

U. S. Attorney Saypol has announced that his office is "getting more information each hour" concerning the spy network. More indictments and arrests are expected this week.

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TITLE
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FROM NY *Journal American*
DATE AUG 2 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

NEW JURY TO STUDY ESPIONAGE EVIDENCE

The new August Federal Grand Jury was sworn in yesterday but its organization meeting was taken up with "preliminaries" rather than with testimony on recently developed espionage evidence.

Present and ready to testify were Harry Gold, biochemist and confessed intermediary of the English atomic spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs, and David Greenglass, former United States Army technical sergeant. Instead they were subjected to further questioning in the office of United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol.

It was emphasized that the new panel would deal with regularly scheduled matters as well as espionage cases. There are half-a-dozen grand juries now impaneled that have before them, or are ready to hear, evidence on subversive activities. The new panel was sworn in by Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis of Atlanta, Ga.

The foreman of the panel, which consists of six women and seventeen men, is Randolph S. Merrill of 7 West Ninety-sixth Street, manager of the National City Bank branch at 160 Varick Street.

Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, wife of Julius Rosenberg, now held in \$100,000 in the espionage inquiry, is expected to be a witness before the grand jury today. She is a sister of Greenglass, another of those accused of spying for Russia when he was stationed at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic power base.

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FROM
NY
DATED AUG 2 1950

65-15348-28P
F. B. I.
AUG 3 1950
N. Y. C.
ED TO

A-Spy Probe Jury Sworn

The August federal grand jury, which will continue the investigation into the Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold atomic-secrets-for-Russia spy ring, was sworn in yesterday by Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis, visiting jurist from Georgia.

Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, and David Greenglass, former Army technical sergeant, both of whom have confessed playing a key role in the conspiracy, were to be among the first witnesses, along with Greenglass' sister, Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, whose husband, Julius, is held under \$100,000 bail as another member of the ring.

The jury consists of six women and 17 men. Its foreman is Randolph S. Merrill, of 7 W. 96th St., manager of the National City Bank branch at 100 Varick St.

that he was releasing ~~Gen.~~ Gen. Frank D. Merrill of Merrill's Marauders fame from his post as New Hampshire Commissioner of Public Works so that his services might be made available to the Federal Government. Merrill declined to comment.

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65-15348-229
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 AUG 3 1950
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More A-Spy Ring Arrests Expected

100-0-55741

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Several more arrests in the atomic bomb spy ring were anticipated today following the filing of a diminutive Manhattan mother on espionage charges.

Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, 24, of 24 Monroe St., whose husband and brother are accused of being spies for the Russian ring, was held in \$100,000 bail pending a hearing Aug. 25. Because her alleged offense occurred in war time, Mrs. Rosenberg, if convicted, could face death or 30 years in prison.

The first American woman arrested on atomic espionage charges in the spy case, she was charged with passing on specifically named secrets to her husband and others for the benefit of Russia.

ARRESTED AFTER QUIZ

FBI agents arrested Mrs. Rosenberg on the steps of the Federal Courthouse in New York City. A few minutes after she had appeared before a Federal grand jury probing subversive activities. She was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner McDonald three hours later and promptly whisked to the Women's House of Detention when she couldn't post the high bail.

Her husband, Julius Rosenberg, 32, owner of Pitt Machine Products, Inc., 370 E. Houston St., and brother, David Greenglass, 28, of 245 Livingston St., with whom she worked at the Los Alamos, N. M., A-bomb project, also were being held in \$100,000 bail.

REQUIRE CARE

Mrs. Rosenberg, who has two sons, Michael, 7, and Robert, 5, was so hysterical she required the attention and support of a nurse while she was questioned by FBI agents before being formally charged.

According to Chief Assistant U. S. Attorney Lane, she and her husband apparently had been living as tenthooks since the arrest of Harry Gold, Philadelphia go-chemist, who has pleaded guilty to transmitting atomic secrets to Russia.

Lane said the Rosenbergs had planned to leave the United States and tried to persuade

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 DATE AUG 12 1950
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65-15348-230
 F. B. I.
 AUG 15 1950
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Suspect's Wife Seized Here as Seventh A-Spy

By ERWIN SAVELSON

A 33-year-old Manhattan mother of two children, whose husband and brother were seized recently on charges of belonging to the spy ring that passed atomic secrets to Soviet Russia, was herself arrested by FBI agents yesterday and accused of violating the Espionage Act.

Arrest of the hysterical Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, of 10 Monroe st. in the Kew-Forest Village development, was announced simultaneously by U. S. Attorney Saypol here and by FBI Director Hoover in Washington.

Mrs. Rosenberg, wife of engineer Julius Rosenberg and sister of ex-GI David Greenglass, became the seventh American to be rounded up by the FBI in the drive against the Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold atomic spy ring.

Mrs. Rosenberg, first American woman arrested on actual espionage charges in the roundup of the spy ring, was held in \$100,000 bail by U. S. Commissioner McDonald for hearing Aug. 25 after the Government charged her with "one of the worst crimes that could be committed" against the country.

The brusque, New York-born Mrs. Rosenberg was questioned for hours by Justice Department representatives before she was formally charged with violating the Espionage Act and obtaining information about atomic energy and nuclear fission for the purpose of passing it along to the Soviet Union.

In addition, she and others accused of espionage are accused of having aided



DAVID GREENGLASS

Spy ring suspect whose sister yesterday became co-defendant. (Mirror Photo)

to persuade other members of ring, including Greenglass, to flee from the country and seek haven either in the Soviet Union or one of its satellite states.

Her 23-year-old husband, owner of Pitt Machine Products, Inc., of 270 E. Houston St., and Greenglass, a machinist and ex-Army sergeant, are being held in \$100,000 bail in the Federal House of Detention here.

Since the government claims Mrs. Rosenberg's overt acts occurred during wartime—a period when her brother was stationed at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic base—she is subject to the death penalty or imprisonment up to 30 years, if convicted.

Mrs. Rosenberg, 3 feet 2 inches and the fifth American arrested on actual espionage charges, acquired the attention of a nurse while being questioned by the FBI. Once when she left the room where she was questioned, the nurse had to report her.

"We have seen evidence of the fact Mrs. Rosenberg and her husband have been affiliated with Communist activities

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15-15348-31
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 AUG 15 1950
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Sister of Ex-GI Seized as Atomic Spy

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"For a long period of time," said Kaypol.

The 120-pound Mrs. Rosenberg seemed more composed when brought before U. S. Commissioner McDonald. She wore a blue dress with white polka dots and a straw hat. She listened silently as Assistant U. S. Attorney Lane told McDonald:

"The crime with which this woman is charged is one of the worst which could be committ-

ed not only to the injury of the government but to every man, woman and child in the country."

Urging McDonald not to be swayed by pleas of sympathy because she has two children, Lane said:

"This crime involves every family in the country. If the crime had not been committed, perhaps we wouldn't have the situation in Korea today."

Lane and Kaypol told McDonald the Rosenbergs planned to flee the country, but her attorney, Alexander Stark, called the case against her "flimsy." McDonald turned down his plea that he paroled in his custody.

Kaypol said she and her husband and others recruited her brother to get secret atomic data. Her brother is accused of giving the secrets to Philadelphia chemist Gold, who is accused of passing the data along to Soviet agent, Gold also is charged with

obtaining secrets from British atom scientist Dr. Fuchs, now jailed in England.

Five of the seven Americans arrested as ring members are charged with actual espionage conspiracy. Two others have been indicted on charges of obstructing justice in connection with Gold's testimony before a Grand Jury probing Red activities.

Mrs. Rosenberg was born in this city in 1915, was graduated from Seward Park High School in 1931 and married Rosenberg on June 22, 1942. She worked in Washington as a temporary Civil War Bureau clerk for four months in 1941. Her children, Michael, and Robert, are being cared for by relatives.

Soviet A-Ring Spy Suspect's Wife Arrested

(Continued from page 1)

contact, and through Gold, the FBI traced the other members of the ring, picking them up one by one.

Grand Jury Hears Her

Mrs. Rosenberg, who was originally called before the grand jury about two weeks ago, was recalled yesterday and testified briefly. She was leaving the courtroom when the FBI nabbed her. Although there was no official announcement, it was learned that her brother, Greenglass, who was assigned to the A-bomb proving grounds at Los Alamos, N. M., when a corporal in the Army, also was in the Federal Courtroom yesterday and presumably went before the same grand jury.

There would be no other reason for Greenglass' presence in the courthouse, because the indictment against him was returned by a federal grand jury in New Haven and he will be taken there for trial as soon as New York phases of the investigation are completed.

Both U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol and his chief assistant, Mylan J. Lane, participated in the arraignment of Mrs. Rosenberg, but Lane carried the ball and speaking was limited.

The Substance of Charge

Pointing out that Mrs. Rosenberg was charged with helping "obtain classified information concerning the atomic bomb for the Soviet Union," Lane told Commissioner McDonald that the crime was "one of the worst that could be committed because it jeopardizes the security of the United States Government and the lives of every man, woman and child in this country."

"If the crime with which she is charged had not been committed," Lane went on, "perhaps we would not have the present situation in Korea."

Mrs. Rosenberg was represented by Alexander Bloch, father of her regular lawyer, Emanuel H. Bloch, but he quickly gave up attempts to have her paroled in his custody after Lane had introduced to the Government his evidence that she and her husband had planned to flee the country.

Came with Census Bureau

The FBI report on Mrs. Rosenberg's background showed that she was born in New York City Sept. 25, 1916, of a Russian father and Austrian mother, and attended Seaward Park High School, graduating in 1931. For several years, she worked as a secretary for various industrial firms, marrying Rosenberg in 1939. The following year, she got a job as a temporary clerk in the Census Bureau in Washington, D. C., but worked only a few months.

She lives with her husband at 40 Avenue C, in Kew-Forest Village. Her two children yesterday were turned over to her mother, pending passage of her hearing.

Nab Her as A-Spy Aid Of Husband, Brother

By Norma Abrams and James Desmond
Mrs. Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, 34, mother of two children, was arrested yesterday on charges of conspiring



(By AP Wire)
Mrs. Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg (center) is escorted by police matron and driver of police van shortly after her arrest yesterday as member of A-bomb spy ring.

with her husband and brother to steal atomic secrets and transmit them to the Soviet Union.

The arrest was made at 1 P.M.

on the steps of the Federal Court-house in Foley Square shortly after the grand jury had voted an indictment charging Mrs. Rosenberg and her husband, Julius, 32, had recruited her brother, David Greenglass, 28, for Soviet spy work, and had passed on secrets Greenglass had stolen.

Because the offenses charged occurred in wartime, Mrs. Rosenberg could face death or 30 years in prison if convicted.

Greenglass and Rosenberg are being held in default of \$100,000 bail each, pending trial, and similar bail was set for Mrs. Rosenberg in a brief hearing before U.S. Commissioner Edward W. McDonough. She couldn't post it and was sent to the Women's House of Detention to await a hearing Aug. 24.

Mrs. Rosenberg was the seventh American citizen arrested in the Soviet atomic spy ring roundup, and the fifth to be charged with

conspiracy of actual spying are her husband, her brother, Harry Gold, Philadelphia biochemist, who has pleaded guilty and is awaiting sentence, and Alfred Dean Slack, a Syracuse biochemist, who is held in lieu of \$100,000 bail.

Chemist, Aid Hold.

Also under arrest, charged with covering up for Gold, who was the key man in the Red spy hookup, are Abraham Brothman, Queens chemical engineer, and his business associate, Miriam Moskowitz.

The roundup began last winter after Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born physicist, who was one of Britain's top atomic experts, confessed that he had spied for Russia while working on A-bomb experiments in this country. Fuchs is now serving 14 years under British law.

In the roundup, Fuchs named Harry Gold as the chief American

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From NY
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65-15342-032

F. B. I.
AUG 15 1950
N. Y. C.
ROUTED TO

Plot to Have G. I. Give Bomb Data To Soviet Is Laid to His Sister Here

100-0-55741

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The 35-year-old mother of two small children, whose husband and brother stand accused of being atomic spies for Russia, was held in \$100,000 bail yesterday on a charge of conspiracy to commit espionage.

... on espionage charges but is still being held here in \$100,000 bail.

Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg was arrested at 119 E. 42nd by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents as she left the United States Court House at Foley Square after testifying before a Federal grand jury investigating subversive activities.

Julius Rosenberg was arrested on similar charges July 17 and is also being held in \$100,000 bail. He has not yet been indicted. The Government has charged that he assisted Harry Gold, Philadelphia bio-chemist, in transmitting vital information to Russia. Gold has pleaded guilty to espionage charges and is awaiting sentence.

The five-foot, 100-pound defendant was specifically accused of assisting her husband, Julius, 32, and others in recruiting her brother, David Greenglass, 28, to obtain classified, that is, secret information concerning the atomic bomb for the Soviet Union.

Married eleven years, the Rosenbergs live at 10 Monroe Street. Their children are Michael, 7, and Robert, 3. Rosenberg, an electrical engineer, operates Pitt Engine Products, Inc., at 370 East Houston Street.

Greenglass, of 265 Rivington Street, was at that time, in 1945, a soldier working at the Los Alamos atomic project in New Mexico. He has been indicted in New York.

Born in New York City, Mrs. Rosenberg worked at one time as a temporary clerk at the Census Bureau, United States Department of Commerce, in Washington. She voluntarily terminated this employment.

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 From NY *Time*
 DATED AUG 12 1950
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ATOMIC SPY PLOT IS LAID TO WOMAN

Continued From Page 1

ployment on Oct. 1, 1940, after working there for three months.

Myles J. Lane, chief Assistant United States Attorney, said that there "is ample evidence that Mrs. Rosenberg and her husband have been affiliated with Communist activities for a long period of time."

He added that after Gold's arrest the Rosenbergs attempted to persuade other undisclosed conspirators in the scheme to flee the United States and take refuge behind an Iron Curtain country.

At 4 P. M. Mrs. Rosenberg, wearing a trim white-dotted, powder-blue taffeta dress and a natural-colored straw bonnet, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald.

Gives Basic Reply to Query

The only time she spoke was when Commissioner McDonald asked her if she was born in this country.

Mrs. Rosenberg replied rapidly:

"Yes."

"You've not required to answer,"

Mr. McDonald said.

"Sorry," she whispered.

Mr. Lane informed the commissioner that Mrs. Rosenberg was an American citizen.

In asking for the \$100,000 bail Mr. Lane told the commissioner that the crime "by its very nature is one of the worst that could be committed, because it jeopardizes the lives of every man, woman and child in this country."

He added: "If the crime with which she is charged had not occurred perhaps we would not have the present situation in Korea."

Alexander Bloch, who said he was appearing for his son, Emanuel Bloch, as attorney for Mrs. Rosenberg, asked Mr. McDonald to parole her in his custody until Monday so that she could make arrangements for her children.

Mr. Bloch said he believed the charge against Mrs. Rosenberg was "flimsy" since it was based on an alleged overt act in that she had a talk with her brother and husband.

He asserted that Mrs. Rosenberg appeared before the grand jury yesterday and left without any intimation that she was going to be apprehended.

Commissioner McDonald said he would not entertain any parole suggestion, even if it were made by the District Attorney. He set bail at \$100,000 and fixed her...

OVER the RIVER

By Edward Zeltner



OF THINGS AND PEOPLE

ELECTION ROLLS will reveal Julius Rosenberg, bagged in the Gold spy net, as a registered Democrat from Knickerbocker Village. Part of the Communist strategy is to have key members follow other party lines—to avoid detection.

PORT PATROL officers, bounced from Customs Dept. payroll on D.C. retrenchment orders, will carry their fight to the Fed'l Court. They have a grand record as waterfront and import protective agents.

L. I. PLANE-PLANTS stepping up toward wartime tempo... The Lee Goldenberg (he's Mr. United-Paramount; Theatras) are naming their new service Maxine W. The famous Samboke... of the... starts scheduling practice alerts later this month. Tests will evaluate each community's defense set-up.

ARMY HAS NEW FILM OUT, spotlighting the Red menace. Set of the featured roles is played by Judith Caplan—newswoman stars of her trial... Judge Saul Price's charming Joyce Ann and Benno Brulowitz, N. Y. Military Academy grad, engaged. She's a senior at NYU... Subway stroll evokes of "The Man's Rainbow," hottest thing in Flatbush, playing to BRO. Jay Martin, B'klyn lad, who had the B'way and roadshow leads, is repeating for the hometown.

GEN. CORNELIUS W. WICK BERSHAM, Nassau's civilian defense chief, insists on loyalty

oaths from all in his organization. They must be fingerprinted, too... Stork delivered second lass to Joe Kostina. He's lens ace at American Overseas Airlines at Idlewild.

QUEENS AN'T D. A. HOWARD Losergan drew two surprises in one day—a new son and orders to report for active Naval duty. He's a lieutenant in the reserves... Long Beach City Council shed their heroic cap—Tom McCabe who saved two kids dropped from a third story window during a fire; and Pd. Von Wager and death John Trumm for making a heroic race against time with precious blood plasma from the N. Y. City line to save a young...

FOOD AT ONE is smacking during. Thousands packed, arrived as a gift for A. Godfrey. But the catch is on vacation, so station staffers gobbled them. Most of the food that comes in cartloads for Mr. G. is sent at his request to kid wards in local hospitals.

NASSAU COP tanks facing gendarmes in armed street... B'klyn and Queens residents whose water supply comes from L. I. sources will get Catskill water for the next month. The

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FROM BY *Mirror*
DATED AUG 3 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

OVER the RIVER

By Edward Zeltner



Continued from Page B1

L. I. system has been closed for inspection and repairs... Ann Russell, the TV comedienne who starred at the Strand, is Comic Steve Murray's replacement at Casa Seville—not Bruce Howard, as erratum here. She'll co-star with Katherine Chang, the Chinese song here.

SWIFT BYELINES make the calling cards... The matter what you think about the L.I.R. It has its good points. The line just made a deal to help speed blood plasma to points on L. I. whenever the emergency arises. The road just is closed at disposal of the Lower-Cannoy Street South of Jamaica. Bottled blood will be necessary to the care of customers for delivery to L. I. areas in emergencies.

IDLEWILD PASSENGER traffic for June hit \$9,958, compared to \$8,661 eight travelers for the same month in '69... Sally Held's Junior Ladies' League "canasta clutch" for the Hebrew Nat'l Orphan Home will jam El Patio Cabana Club in Atlantic Beach, Aug. 8... The Buster Welsmans (he's the textile converter) back from their Florida honey-moon.

GROUND will be turned Aug.

10, for B'klyn's 17th new public school, at Ave. I and E. 54th St., P. S. 35L. Its pupil capacity will be \$76... A B'klyn College frat initiates members by having them enter a Boro Library en masse, spend ten minutes quietly reading, then suddenly ripping books to shreds. Librarians shrill in horror. But the gag is quickly executed. The books and their contents, which the youngsters sneak into the library, are back.

WANNA OPEN craters without a knife? Royal Toner, the Garden City bludge expert, may put you in an even-odds day open for you... Walter Street singer, who played an L.I.U. street grid team, is now a country star at Southborough.

THERE'S a decided over-the-river favor to the Ray Robinson Charley Fusari middleweight title bout in Jersey City, Aug. 9, for the Damon Runyon cancer fund. Johnny Addie, Garden fight announcer, is a B'klyn lad, donating his services that night. Ex-Sports Editor Jimmy Wood and his cackler, Abe Yager, are two old Boro hands at steaming up fight ballyhoo and the Robinson-Fusari promoters, Humbert J. Fugazy and Andy Neiderhiser.

Continued on Page B1

New Spy Arrests Due As N. Y. Woman Is Held

Further ramifications of a Soviet atomic spy ring were being probed here yesterday following the arrest of Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, 28, of 10 Monroe st., on an espionage conspiracy charge.

The arrest of the New York housewife, mother of two children, marked the first time an American woman has been connected with actual espionage charges.

An indication that others were being sought as members of a spy ring supplying A-bomb information to Russia was seen in the statement that Mrs. Rosenberg and her husband, Julius 27, also under arrest on spy charges, had planned to flee the country and had urged others to do likewise.

Myles J. Lane, chief assistant Federal Attorney, told U. S. Commissioner McDonald at the time of her arraignment that the Rosenbergs had tried to persuade other unindicted conspirators to take refuge behind the Iron Curtain.

OTHER MEMBERS WANTED
This was after the arrest of Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist. Gold has pleaded guilty to transmitting atomic secrets to Russia and is awaiting sentence.

Another indication that the espionage network was still active is an indictment in the Southern District of Federal Attorney Lane that charges "in such evidence that Mrs. Rosenberg and her husband have been affiliated with Communist activities for a long time."

A close guard was being maintained on the investigation of the alleged Communist associates of the Rosenbergs.

AMERICANS ACCUSED

Mrs. Rosenberg's arrest and detention on \$100,000 bail for hearing Aug. 26 brought to given the number of American arrested following the disclosure that the British scientist, Dr. Klaus Fuchs, was supplying Russia with information on the atomic bomb.

Fuchs is now serving a 12-year prison term in Moscow, Russia.

Fuchs' story brought the arrest of Gold. Next came the arrest of Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, 26, on charges that as a soldier at Los Alamos, N. M., in 1945, he passed along atomic information.

Mrs. Rosenberg's arrest is on the charge that she coerced her brother to serve in the espionage conspiracy.

UNDER \$100,000 BAIL

Julius Rosenberg was arrested on espionage charges on July 17. He is held on \$100,000 bail, but has not been indicted.

Others named in the case are Alfred Dues Week, a 27-year-old N. Y. scientist, accused of conspiracy, and Abraham Broth-

man of their grandmother, 64-year-old Mrs. Tessa Greenglass, in a tenement in the shadow of the Williamsburg bridge.

The wracked American-born widow expressed bewilderment over the arrest of her son and daughter.

"I brought them up the best I could," she said. "I gave them an education. Now they say my children did these terrible things."



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Daughter Is No Atom Spy, Widow Cries

The FBI continued yesterday its relentless pursuit of more members of an A-bomb spy ring, but down on Manhattan's East Side a harried little widow refused to believe two of her American-born children were guilty of turning on their native land.

Federal authorities indicated new arrests could be expected following that of diminutive Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, 35, whose brother and husband also have been imprisoned on charges of spying for the Soviet Union.

But to Mrs. Rosenberg's 34-year-old mother, Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, the whole thing seemed like a bad dream.

In her neat tenement flat at 61 Sheriff St., Mrs. Greenglass was busy caring for her daughter's two small children, Michael, 7, and Robert, 3. Their mother and father (he is Julius Rosenberg, an engineer) are being held in \$100,000 bail on espionage conspiracy charges, along with Ethel's younger brother, David Greenglass, former Army sergeant.

While the children scampered about the house, unaware of what has happened to their parents, Mrs. Greenglass wept and said:

"Ethel and David were good children. I don't know what could have made them do such things, if they did—and I say they didn't. I didn't see them all the time. I can't give any explanations. They're not babies any more. They have children of their own now."

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BY

DATE AUG 13 1950

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AUG 16 1950

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ROSENBERG WIFE IN CHARGE ATOM PLOT

Bail for Man and Wife to Kept
at \$100,000 Each—Yakovlev
Warrant Is Issued

Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, pleaded not guilty yesterday in Federal Court to charges that they had conspired to transmit atomic secrets to the Soviet Union.

At the same time Federal Judge J. Royl Davis issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Anatoli H. Yakovlev, Russian spy, who was counsel in New York, who had been indicted with the Rosenbergs for conspiracy to commit espionage. Yakovlev left this country Dec. 27, 1954, and is believed to be in Spain.

Judge Davis refused a request of defense counsel to lower bail to \$10,000 and continued the defendants in custody until such time as they appear for the setting of a new date and so Dr. Solman for further action.

Meanwhile, United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol prepared to charge Marvin Sobel, 33-year-old electronics and radio expert, today before United States Commissioner Edward W. McDonald on similar charges. Sobel was arrested in Mexico City, Jan. 21, 1955, upon being deported from Mexico. He was held in New York City for 10 days before being released on the arrest of another suspect. It is believed that he was recruited by the Russians along with the Rosenbergs.

Sobel was shown to the Federal House of Detention, New York.

Rosenberg Greeting 300,000

Yesterday was the first time the Rosenbergs, who live at 20 Monroe Street and have two children, had seen each other since their arrests. As they met inside the court, Julius Rosenberg offered his wife a kiss and the two walked together to the courtroom. The prosecutor, Mr. Saypol, held back and asked the witness to answer questions concerning the charge. If convicted they could receive the death penalty.

Mr. Saypol urged the court to grant bail to the defendants and charged the Rosenbergs with conspiring "with others in this city and to transmit to the Soviet Union information concerning the substance and character of the atomic bomb."

The prosecutor stated that the case involved "material concerning the atomic energy project in Los Alamos, information concerning the personnel and technical process in research and manufacture of the atomic bomb."

Bernard Bloch, defense counsel, in asking for reduced bail, said that since Rosenberg's arrest he had had to liquidate "a tremendous financial loss," a machinery company he operated.

Lawyer Thomas Ward Hight

Mr. Bloch said the defendants "aggravatedly" believed on their innocence and asked "this case will be litigated right down the line. This is not a Gold or Greenglass with whom they are dealing," he referred to Harry Gold, who has pleaded guilty to spying for Russia, and David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, who has been indicted in New Mexico on espionage charges.

In answer to the charges brought by the government, Mr. Saypol said that Rosenberg had tried to induce other defendants and efforts to flee the jurisdiction of the court. He added that the Government had evidence that Rosenberg gave \$5,000 to one defendant, whom he did not name to the court.

Mr. Bloch said he wanted the court to know who allegedly got the money. He named Greenglass, he added that Greenglass was the man who had been indicted on espionage charges and was in custody.

The attorney for Julius Rosenberg, Mr. Saypol, said that the Government was trying to keep the case out of the hands of the jury.

Later Mr. Bloch indicated a plea of guilty for the Rosenbergs and Julius Rosenberg and Greenglass and later portions of a plea of guilty for Greenglass. The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

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Cutin \$200,000 Bail Is Denied To Rosenbergs

Atom Spy Suspects Plead
Not Guilty; Deny Giving
Greenglass Money to Flee

By Milton Lewis

Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, pleaded not guilty yesterday to the capital charge of being atomic spies for Russia.

Through most of their forty-minute arraignment in United States District Court the couple held hands and beamed at each other. For the most part they seemed more interested in each other than in the proceedings.

Their smiles faded when United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol charged them with trying to get information in 1945 from the Los Alamos, N. M., atom bomb project concerning "personnel and technical processes employed in the research and the manufacture of the atomic bomb."

Mr. Saypol, in arguing they be held without bail, advised Judge T. Hoyt Davis that their case was considered so important that both he and his chief assistant, Miriam J. Lane, were working on it. Emanuel H. Bloch, the defendant's lawyer, asked that their bond be fixed at \$10,000 each. Before deciding to continue them in \$100,000 each, Judge Hoyt conferred on the bench for six minutes with Judge Edward Weinfeld, who was sworn in Aug. 14 and sat as an observer.

Members of the

committee, their close, confidential engineer, and his wife, thirty-four, live at 19 Monroe Street and are the parents of two boys, seven and three. He was arrested July 17, she Aug. 11. Last Thursday they were indicted for espionage, conspiracy, along with Anatoli Yakovlev, former Soviet vice-consul in New York, who had returned to Russia. Named as co-conspirators, but not as defendants, were the Philadelphia fire-insurance man, Harry Gold, thirty-one, who has pleaded guilty to being a spy; David Greenglass, twenty-eight, and his wife, Ruth, twenty-six.

Greenglass, stationed as an Army sergeant in 1945 at Los Alamos, has been named in a New Mexico indictment. He is a brother of Mrs. Rosenberg and lives at 222 Rivington Street. After Mr. Saypol said yesterday that the Rosenbergs gave \$5,000 to an unnamed defendant to see, Mr. Bloch said that the Rosenbergs deny ever giving that money to Greenglass and observed that Mrs. Greenglass is not a defendant.

By any sophisticated judge, Mr. Bloch said, there is a strong suspicion that some arrangement has been made when David Greenglass has become a co-defendant without to save his wife. It probably suggests there is an arrangement of that kind when a man arraigned after the manner.

To Fight "Down the Line"

Outside of court Mr. Bloch, who had said the Rosenbergs would fight the case "down the line," indicated that the Rosenbergs' defense will be that Greenglass implicated the couple after he had a personal and business falling out last year with Rosenberg. They had been partners in a machine plant.

"This is not a Cold or a Greenglass with whom they (the government) are dealing," Mr. Bloch said to court. He also said that continuing the bail at \$100,000 each for the Rosenbergs was tantamount to no bail.

Judge Davis set Sept. 26 as the day on which the trial date will be fixed and also issued an arrest warrant for Sobeloff, who is believed to have returned to Russia in December, 1946. After the Rosenbergs conferred with Mr. Bloch, they were put in the cells en route on their way to different prisons, one to the Women's House of Detention, 20 Greenview Avenue, in the Federal Detention Department, West and Myrtle Streets.

The first married couple ever to

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AUG 25 1950
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BY
DATED AUG 2 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Deny Lower Bail As Rosenbergs Plead Not Guilty

Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, walked hand in hand into Federal Court yesterday to plead not guilty to charges of conspiracy to commit espionage by passing atomic secrets along to Soviet Russia.

The Rosenbergs' lawyer, Emanuel Bloch, pleaded in vain with Judge T. Hoyt Davis to lower their bail to \$10,000 each instead of the \$100,000 in which each has been held since their arrest by FBI agents.

The couple, parents of two small boys, whispered to each other constantly throughout the proceedings. The six-foot electrical engineer met his short, brunette wife inside the courtroom, clipped an arm around her waist, gave her a hug and then both walked toward the bar.

U. S. Attorney Saypol tried to get Judge Davis to hold the couple without bail, claiming they were charged "with others in time of war" with conspiring to transmit to Russia vital defense data. The offense is punishable by death.

He claimed Rosenberg gave David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, \$5,000 to flee the country. Greenglass, an ex-Army sergeant stationed at Los Alamos, also is under arrest as a member of the Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold international spy ring.

Bloch charged Greenglass had become a "state witness" in order to save his wife, Ruth Greenglass, who is named as a co-conspirator.

Davis conferred with Judge Edward Weinfeld, recently named to the bench and sitting in court as part of his initiation into his new duties. He then announced the defendants should be granted bail but refused to reduce the bail to \$10,000. Davis had Sept. 25 for defense motion and said he would set a date for that day.

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 AUG 25 1950
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Cooing Rosenbergs Deny Spy Plot Guilt

By NORMA ABRAMS

Julius Rosenberg and his pretty brunette wife, Ethel, held hands and whispered in Federal Court yesterday as their attorney entered their not guilty plea to spy plot charges.

In their first meeting since Mrs. Rosenberg was arrested Aug. 11, the couple were more interested in each other than in the legal wrangle over their bail and the fact that their trial was set for Sept. 21. Ethel was arrested at \$25,000 cash.

Keeps Her In Court

As the Rosenbergs came down to court, the 35-year-old husband slipped an arm around his wife's waist. The tiny Mrs. Rosenberg, also 35, smiled up at him and spoke a few words in a low tone. Then they walked up to the bench.

U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol asked that bail be withheld in view of the seriousness of the charges. Defense Attorney Emanuel Bloch asked that the bond be reduced to \$10,000 each.

Saypol said the Rosenbergs are charged with conspiring "with others in time of war to transmit

to the Soviet Union information concerning the national defense of this country." He added that the case involved "material emanating from the atomic energy project at Los Alamos and information concerning the personnel and technical progress in research and development of the atom bomb."

Says They Tried Flight

"We said the Government has evidence that the Rosenbergs tried to persuade other defendants and suspects to flee the jurisdiction of the court. One defendant, whom he did not name, was given \$5,000 by Rosenberg to get out of town, Saypol accused.

Bloch stepped forward and named the alleged suspect as David Greenglass, a brother of Mrs. Rosenberg. Greenglass has been indicted in New Mexico on spy charges.

"This case will be bitterly fought

right down the line—this is not a (Harry) Gold or a Greenglass case where they are 'leading,' Bloch said. He contended that Greenglass "has become a state witness in order to save his life. When a man is arrested he often tries to shift the blame."

Judge J. Mott Davis set bail at \$10,000 for each defendant.

After the arraignment, the Rosenbergs were taken to a woman's office with Bloch. Leaving the court house, Rosenberg was led to a van. When his wife entered the same vehicle and saw him, she threw her arms around him and kissed him soundly.

(Picture on page 1)

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Spying Denied By Rosenbergs

Julius Rosenberg, 33, and his tiny wife, Ethel, of 19 Monroe St., pleaded innocent yesterday to charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. They were continued in \$100,000 bail each for trial Sept. 25.

Federal Judge Davis rejected a government request that the couple be held without bail, pending trial on the capital offense. He also denied a defense request for lowering of bail to \$10,000.

Emanuel Bloch, counsel to the Rosenbergs, said they "are American citizens and vigorously protest their innocence, despite any newspaper headlines. This case will be utterly fought right down the line. This is not a Gold or a Greenglass with whom they (the Rosenbergs) are dealing."

The reference was to Harry Gold, a Philadelphia chemist, and David Greenglass, brother of Mrs. Rosenberg, who earlier were indicted on espionage charges. Gold has pleaded guilty Greenglass will be tried in New Mexico.

Noting that Greenglass' wife, Ruth, has been named as a co-conspirator, but not a co-defendant, with the Rosenbergs, Bloch suggested that Greenglass had "become a state witness in order to save his wife."

"When a man is arrested, he often tries to shift the blame," commented the attorney.

Throughout the proceedings, the Rosenbergs held hands, smiled at each other, whispered, and appeared more engrossed in their meeting than with the court proceedings. They have been in jail since their arrest, unable to raise bail money.

Like Gold, Greenglass and four others, the Rosenbergs are charged with conspiring in 1945 to transmit to the Soviet Union information concerning the national defense — specifically, atom bomb data supposedly obtained at the Los Alamos project.

Judge Davis, at the request of U. S. Attorney Saypol, issued a bench warrant for the arrest of Anatoli H. Yakovlev, former Soviet vice-consul in New York, who was jointly indicted with the Rosenbergs. He left the U. S. Dec. 27, 1944, and is believed to be home in Russia.



HANDCUFFS DON'T STOP JULIUS ROSENBERG from kissing his wife, Ethel, in a prison van after their arraignment on espionage charges yesterday.

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AUG 25 1950

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Spy Jury Gets Financial Data On Rosenberg

By NORMA ABRAMS

The federal grand jury considering espionage charges against Julius Rosenberg, 32, is delving into his financial status, presumably to see whether any of his money can be traced to Soviet sources, it was disclosed yesterday.

The disclosure came from Rosenberg's lawyer, Kenneth H. Gluck, of 270 Broadway, at a hearing in the Federal Courthouse, Foley Square, before U. S. Commissioner Edward W. McDonald. The hearing was adjourned to next Tuesday at the request of the Government.

Relatives Accused

Rosenberg is accused of being a key figure in the Soviet spy ring that wiped atomic secrets from the A-bomb testing ground at Los Alamos, N. M. Accused of plotting with him are his wife, Ethel, 34, and his brother-in-law, David Greenglass, 28, among others. Rosenberg, his wife and Greenglass have been jailed in default of \$100,000 bail each.

Rosenberg's financial status first became important after the Government charged that he had offered Greenglass \$5,000 if he would flee to some Soviet-controlled area to make questioning in the spy case.

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FROM NY *News*
DATED AUG 16 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-243
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AUG 17 1950
N. Y. C.
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U.S. Gels Stay In Spy Case

U. S. Commissioner McDonald yesterday adjourned until Aug. 22 a hearing of Julius Rosenberg, 32, of 20 Monroe St., on charges involving the Rosenber spy case.

The one-week adjournment was granted at the request of chief assistant U. S. attorney Lane, who said the case is being considered by the federal grand jury.

Rosenberg's wife, Ethel, was arrested last Friday on similar charges and the grand jury also is considering her case.

Rosenberg's attorney, Samuel Bloch, told the commissioner that the grand jury had subpoenaed the books of Pitt Machine Products, Inc., 270 E. Houston St., of which Rosenberg is president.

After the hearing adjourned, Bloch was overheard telling Lane that Rosenberg is trying to sell the plant in order to acquire some cash-to-help support his family.

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GRAND JURY HEARING ADJOURNED

Rosenberg Case Put Off for Grand Jury Action

Because the Federal grand jury is considering his case, the hearing of Julius Rosenberg, 23 years old, of 10 Monroe Street, on espionage charges was adjourned yesterday until Tuesday. Rosenberg's wife, Ethel, 25, was arrested Friday on similar charges and the grand jury is also considering her case.

Prosecutor Edward W. McDonald said the grand jury had subpoenaed the books of the Pitt Machine Products, Inc., of 370 East Houston Street, of which the defendant is president.

McDonald said Rosenberg was trying to sell the plant to get cash to support his family. The Rosenbergs have two children.

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Spy Indictments Expected Today

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Indictments against one or more members of the Klaus Fuchs atomic spy ring may be handed down within the next few hours by a Federal grand jury, it was learned today.

For the past two weeks a dozen witnesses have been called by U. S. Attorney Irving S. Saypol to appear before an August Federal grand jury which is concentrating on war-time and post-war Russian espionage.

Among the witnesses who are said to be cooperating with the grand jury are Harry Gold, a Philadelphia chemist and confessed spy and David Greenglass, former atomic physicist of the Los Alamos atomic project.

Greenglass, indicted as member of the spy group, is a brother of Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, 10 Mourne st., who was arrested last Friday by the FBI after she had several times appeared before the grand jury.

HUSBAND ARRESTED

Her husband, Julius Rosenberg, is also under arrest. J. Edgar Hoover, FBI head, has described Rosenbergs as one of the recruiting agents of the ring headed by Fuchs, the British atomic scientist now serving a 15-year sentence in England.

The FBI has charged Rosenbergs not only recruited his brother-in-law Greenglass but used him as a contact between Gold and other persons also in the network.

Neither of the Rosenbergs has yet been indicted and each are under \$100,000 bail.

ADJOURNS HEARING

U. S. Commissioner McDonald yesterday adjourned until Aug. 22 a hearing in Rosenberg's case, when informed by Assistant U. S. Attorney Lamb the case is being considered by the Federal grand jury.

Rosenberg's attorney, Samuel Block, told McDonald the grand jury is studying Rosenberg's financial state. In case, the jurors subpoenaed the books of the Pitt Machine Products, Inc., of 375 E. Houston st., owned by the defendant.

Presumably the jurors wanted to know if there was any trace of Soviet money. There also was a report Rosenberg was trying to sell the atom.

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FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Journal America
AUG 16 1950

Jail Mother as A-Spy

Charged With Role in Ring With Husband

Mrs. Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, whose husband and brother are charged with conspiracy to commit espionage for Russia, was arrested here Friday on a similar charge.

It was the FBI's seventh arrest in its roundup of spy ring suspects.

Arraigned before U. S. Commissioner McDonald, Mrs. Rosenberg, a mother of two, who lives at 10 Monroe St., was held in \$100,000 bail for hearing next 25.

The high bail was set after Chief Assistant U. S. Attorney Lane described Mrs. Rosenberg's alleged crime—that of conspiring with her husband, Julius, and others to recruit her brother, David Greenglass, into the spy ring—as "one of the worst that could be committed."

Lane added: "If the crime with which she is charged had not occurred, perhaps we would not have had the present situation in Korea."

Mrs. Rosenberg, 34, a small, thin woman, listened impassively throughout the proceeding. She appeared downcast when McDonald denied the request of her lawyer, Alexander Bloch, that she be paroled in his custody until Monday so that she could make arrangements for care of her children. McDonald sent her to jail.

Of the seven persons under arrest, five have been accused of espionage or conspiracy and two of having attempted to obstruct justice by making up a false story for one of the five, Harry Gold, Philadelphia chemist, to tell a grand jury investigating subversion in 1947.

Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, Greenglass, is accused of having given atomic secrets to Rosenberg and Gold while stationed as a soldier at the Los Alamos A-bomb project in 1945.

Mrs. Rosenberg is a native New Yorker and a graduate of Seward Park High School. She has been married to Rosenberg for 15 years.

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Rosenberg and Wife Indicted On Atom-Espionage Charges

Electrical engineer Julius Rosenberg and his wife Ethel were indicted by a Federal grand jury here yesterday on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage during war-time and with passing atomic secrets to Russia, offenses punishable by the death penalty.

Indicted with the parents of two small children was Anatolia H. Yakovlev, former Russian vice-consul in New York, whose name has come up frequently in recent months as one of the prime figures in the Klaus Fuchs atomic spy ring.

The indictment further charged the Rosenbergs and Yakovlev conspired with Harry Gold, confessed Philadelphia atom spy, with David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, and with Greenglass' wife, Ruth, to relay vital secrets to the Soviet Union.

It was the first time Mrs. Greenglass had been mentioned as a member of the ring, but authorities said she was named as a co-conspirator, not as a defendant. It was presumed Mrs. Greenglass was taking the grand jury all the more because it seemed that she had to be given a trial.

Atom Bomb Data

U. S. Attorney Saypol said the indictment specifically charges that from about Nov. 1, 1944, to Jan. 15, 1945, the Rosenbergs and Yakovlev—also known as "John"—conspired in their espionage activities.

"The conspiracy in the main centered around a plot to obtain secret and classified data and information concerning the atom bomb project at Los Alamos, N. M.," said Saypol.

After Gold's arrest, said Saypol, the Rosenbergs tried to persuade the Greenglasses to flee from the U. S. to Russia or to a Red satellite state. The Rosenbergs themselves were preparing to leave when he was arrested, the prosecutor stated.

Yakovlev, Saypol said, is a

CLASSIFIED

Visit to Husband

The indictment said the Rosenbergs talked with Mrs. Greenglass Nov. 15, 1944, and five days later gave her \$500. She then traveled for Los Alamos to celebrate her second wedding anniversary with her husband, an Army lieutenant stationed at an atomic center. She returned Dec. 20 and gave Rosenberg a paper containing written information, the Government said.

On Jan. 3, 1945, the Rosenbergs allegedly met with the Greenglasses and gave Mrs. Greenglass half a torn cardboard "Jello" box to be used as identification. Five days later, the indictment said, Rosenberg introduced Greenglass to an unidentified man on First Street between 10th and 10th Sts.

On Jan. 12, 1945, Rosenberg received from Greenglass a paper containing sketches of an experiment conducted at Los Alamos, the indictment charged. Rosenberg, it said, had with him

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AUG 21 1950
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Cite New Deal's Inaction on Spies

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Although warned repeatedly by the FBI that Russia was using its embassy and consulate offices in this country as espionage centers, the New Deal took no action against Stalin's diplomatic agents for seven years.

This was again emphasized by a Federal grand jury which, in an indictment, has charged Anatolis H. Yakovlev, Soviet vice consul here in 1944-45 with espionage conspiracy.

The jurors also indicated that Yakovlev had received important atomic data through his spies and contacts.

Secret indictments proved that Russia checked its agents with diplomatic immunity and used such alleged American conspirators as Julius and Ethel Rosenberg as willing subordinates.

The Rosenbergs, who live at 29 Monroe st., were indicted along with Yakovlev as espionage conspiracy charges yesterday.

As early as 1944 the FBI informed both the White House and the State Department that Pavel Mikhailov, Soviet consul here, and Yakovlev's superior, was head of a spy ring more dangerous than the recently uncovered network headed by Klaus Fuchs.

Although Mikhailov was seen by the FBI receiving atomic data in 1944, no action was taken against him. Mikhailov and Yakovlev were permitted to leave the United States two years later despite their known membership of their activities.

Mikhailov headed a spy network, whose chief agent was Arthur Adams, exposed by the N. Y. Journal-American in December, 1945.

Adams, far more important in the Russian spy network than Fuchs, the Rosenbergs or Harry Gold, was permitted to escape and return to Moscow.

In a voluminous report on Soviet espionage, the FBI in November, 1945, named 17 Soviet diplomatic officials and trade representatives as heads of a network of spy groups operating in this country from coast to coast.

The Rosenbergs will be arraigned Aug. 31 here.

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 BY *Journal American*
 DATED AUG 18 1950
 FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

65-15348-2
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 AUG 21 1950
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Three Indicted In Harry Gold Atom Spy Plot

**Rosenbergs and Yakovlev
Called Co-plotters With
Greenglass and His Wife**

By Milton Lewis

Anatoli Yakovlev, former Soviet Vice-Consul in New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg were indicted yesterday on charges of conspiring to transmit atomic secrets to Russia. It was believed to be the first time that a husband and wife had ever been accused of espionage in this area.

This was the second such indictment voted against Yakovlev, who fled this country in December, 1946, since June 9, when as John Doe, alias "John," he was similarly accused by a Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn.

Named with him then were Harry Gold, Philadelphia bio-chemist who has since pleaded guilty to the charge, and Semen M. Semenov, Amory Trading Corporation employee, who returned to Russia in September, 1944. The indictment named Semenov as Richard Roe, alias "Sam."

Yesterday's true bill, handed up by a Federal Grand Jury in United States Court House at Foley Square, contains one count of pe-
nalty conspiracy consisting of eleven overt acts going back to November, 1944.

Since the alleged conspiracy began during war time, Rosenbergs, thirty-three, and his wife, Ethel, thirty-two, both of 30 Avenue A, and both American citizens, are subject to the death penalty if convicted. The evidence against them was presented by United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol and his chief assistant, Myles J. Lane.

Named With Three Others

Yakovlev and the Rosenbergs were charged with conspiring with three others to obtain national defense information for Russia. Named as co-conspirators, but not as defendants, were Gold, thirty-one; David Greenglass, twenty-eight, and his wife, Ruth, twenty-six, both of 248 Rivington Street, Greenglass, a former Army sergeant who had been stationed at the Los Alamos, N.M., atomic project, is already under indictment in New Mexico as an alleged spy.

"There will be further proceedings," Mr. Saypol said after announcing yesterday's indictment. He added that the grand jury decided not to name Greenglass' wife as a defendant, "but in naming her as a co-conspirator took recognition of her active participation." Ethel Rosenberg, Greenglass' sister.

"But to the Rosenbergs," Mr. Saypol said, "the conspiracy revolved around a plot to obtain sensitive and classified data from Greenglass at Los Alamos. All were in league with Gold, the prosecutor said, and after Gold's arrest last May 23 the Rosenbergs tried to induce the Greenglasses to flee the country for Russia. Moreover, Mr. Saypol said, the Rosenbergs were active in recruiting spies for Russia."

Rosenberg, who has been in custody since July 17, and his wife, arrested Friday, are both being held in lieu of \$100,000 bail. They will be arraigned next Wednesday. Specifically, the Rosenbergs and Yakovlev were accused of conspiring to transmit to Russia documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to this country's national defense.

All the defendants were allegedly in league with Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British physicist who has been sentenced to fourteen years in jail in London on a spy charge.

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BY *Neill Tolson*
DATED AUG 15 1950
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Rosenbergs, Russian Indicted in Spy Plot

By NORMA ABRAMS

Julius Rosenberg, 32-year-old engineer; his wife, Ethel, and Anatoli H. Yakovlev, former Russian vice consul in New York, were indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury for plotting to commit espionage. If convicted, they face the death penalty, but in Yakovlev's case the sentence would be merely a formalities—he is believed to be in the Soviet Union.

Named as co-conspirators, but not as defendants, were Harry Gold, confessed atom spy, for Ruth and Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, who has been indicted in New Mexico on spy-conspiracy charges, and Green-glass' wife, Ruth. It was the first time that Mrs. Greenglass had mentioned in connection with the Gold-Rosenberg atom-spy ring.

Play traced in 1944. U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol said the conspiracy operated from about November, 1944, to last June and in the main centered around a plot to obtain classified data concerning the atom bomb project at Los Alamos, N.M. Greenglass was an Army sergeant at the project.

Former employe of Abraham Brothman, a Queens engineer, recently named with a business associate, Miriam Moskowitz, on a charge of conspiracy to obstruct justice. "Alvin Gold was arrested, the Rosenbergs tried to sway the Greenglasses to leave the country hurriedly and flee to Russia," Saypol said. "The Rosenbergs were preparing to leave themselves when Rosenberg was arrested July 17, he added."

Other available evidence indicates that the Rosenbergs were active in recruiting espionage agents for the Soviet Government, Saypol said.

Greenglass, after she had returned from a trip to New Mexico, to report espionage writes information.

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**ROSENBERGS DEMAND
ESPIONAGE CASE DATA**

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg, indicted for espionage, demanded yesterday that the Government supply "a true copy" of sketches of experiments conducted at the Los Alamos atom bomb project which Rosenberg is alleged to have transmitted to Russia.

Argument on the bill of particulars, which contains fourteen questions directed to the Government, will be heard Monday before Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld.

In the petition Rosenberg said he was innocent of the charges and that because the allegations in the indictment were "general and vague" he needed the information he sought lest he be unable to controvert, dispute and refute the charges.

The Rosenbergs have asked the Government to supply specific dates from Nov. 1, 1944 to June 15, 1950 when they allegedly agreed to deliver and transmit to Russia, "directly or indirectly, documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense of the United States."

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DATED SEP 13 1950
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U. S. OPPOSES REQUEST FOR ATOM SPY DETAILS

Opposing a defense request that the Government supply copies of sketches and defense documents alleged to have been transmitted to Russia by Julius Rosenberg, United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol declared yesterday in Federal Court.

"It seems that nothing less would satisfy the defense than that the Government furnish the complete details of the construction of the atomic bomb or perhaps turn over to their counsel these details."

Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, have been indicted on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. Rosenberg, said to have been a member of the Harry Gold spy ring, allegedly obtained his information from his soldier brother, who was stationed at Los Alamos, N. M.

"I am not seeking any information about atomic bomb secrets," said Emanuel Bloch, defense attorney. "I would not know an atomic bomb secret if it were handed to me."

Mr. Bloch added that there must be some "disclosure at a public trial" and to prove that the defendants knew nothing of the charges he was entitled to knowledge of details alleged in the indictment. Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld reserved decision on the Rosenbergs' motion for a bill of particulars.

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SEP 23 1950

Four Face Court Monday as Spies

Four persons, indicted on charges of transmitting atomic secrets to Soviet Russia, will be arraigned on Monday before U.S. Judge Bondy. Each is held in \$100,000 bail. They are Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel; David Greenglass and Martin Sobell. In a speeding indictment filed yesterday

by a Federal grand jury, they were named with Anatole Yakovlev, former Soviet vice consul in New York now believed to be in Russia. They are accused of conspiring with Harry Gold, self-confessed atom spy from Philadelphia, to

deliver the secret documents into Soviet hands. Judge Bondy adjourned until Oct. 23 the pleading of four John Vago, Gold's former employer, on a perjury charge. Vago's bail of \$50,000 was reduced to \$40,000.

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 FROM *Post & Home News*
 DATED OCT 14 1950

Two Are Added To Indictment In Atom Spying

**Greenglass, Sobell Included
in Charges Here; Bail of
Vago Reduced to \$40,000**

A superseding indictment naming a former Soviet vice-consul in New York, now believed to be in Russia, and four other persons accused of transmitting United States atomic-bomb secrets to Russia, was filed yesterday by a Federal grand jury.

The five defendants are Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former vice-consul who led in December, 1944; Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel; David Greenglass and Martha Sobell.

The five are accused of conspiring with each other and with Harry Gold, a self-confessed atom spy for Russia, and Mrs. Ruth Greenglass, wife of David, and with other persons "presently unknown" to deliver documentary information "relating to the national defense of the United States" to the Soviet government.

Except for the fact that Greenglass and Sobell have been added, the indictment is the same as that filed by the grand jury Aug. 27, which named the two Rosenbergs and Yakovlev.

With the exception of the vice-consul, the defendants are held in \$100,000 bail each. They are expected to be arraigned before Judge William Bondy in United States District Court on Monday. Judge Bondy yesterday adjourned until Oct. 23 the pleading of Oscar John Vago, Hungarian-born engineer described as an acquaintance and former employer of Harry Gold. Vago is held on charge of perjury before the grand jury investigating the atomic espionage ring.

The court reduced Vago's bail, told the court that his bail from \$50,000 to \$40,000.

It was also revealed yesterday that the fifty-two year old engineer, of 86-07 Ninety-ninth Street, Rego Park, Queens, had "recanted" previous testimony he had given the grand jury. Vago admitted that he had been absent "for only about six weeks" from this country, instead of four years, 1932'36, as he had previously testified.

U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol, in arguing against a reduction of

the engineer had been a partner of Abraham Broffman in a Long Island City chemical engineering firm where Harry Gold had worked.

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OCT 13 1950
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FROM
NY *Health Tribune*
DATED OCT 11 1950
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SPY SUSPECT'S BAIL CUT

**But Husband and Another Man
Are Held in \$100,000 Bond**

Despite the plea of United States Attorney Irving H. Saypol that her \$100,000 bail be continued, Federal Judge William Bondy yesterday reduced to \$50,000 the bail of Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, 35 years old, of 10 Monroe Street, who has been indicted for conspiracy to commit espionage.

However, Judge Bondy refused to reduce the bail of Mrs. Rosenberg's husband, Julius, 33, and set \$100,000 bail for Martin Sobell, 33, of 164-17 Seventy-third Avenue, Flushing Queens. Both are charged with being members of a wartime Soviet atom spy ring.

In reducing Mrs. Rosenberg's bail, Judge Bondy noted that she has two small children who are about to be placed in a foster home and further that her husband is unable to post bail.

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FROM NY *Time*
DATED OCT 17 1950
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Set Trial Date Today for Trio In Atom Spying

The trial dates for three persons accused of atom bomb espionage will be set in Federal Court today by Judge Sylvester J. Ryan.

The defendants are Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, of 10 Monroe St., and Morton Sobell, of 164-17 73d Ave., Flushing, Queens. Sobell pleaded innocent to the charge yesterday before Ryan.

Ryan said that today he would sentence Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David Greenglass, of 265 Rivington St., a co-defendant with the Rosenbergs and Sobell, who previously pleaded guilty.

U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol told the court that he would like to try the perjury case against William Walter Remington, former government economist, before disposing of the other cases. Remington is charged with falsely denying that he was a Communist Party member.

Probably For Dec. 18.

Ryan adjourned Remington's case until today. He said that, if a judge was available to try the case, he would probably set the trial date for Dec. 18.

Saypol said that, after the trials of the Rosenbergs and Sobell, he wanted to list the perjury trial of John Oscar Vago of 66-07 99th St., Rego Park, Queens, former employer of confessed atom spy Harry Gold. Despite Vago's plea for an immediate trial, Ryan said he would put the trial date down for Dec. 18 if he found today that a judge will be available.

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FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

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5 INDICTED ANEW - IN ATOM SPY CASE

Conspiracy Period Extended to
June 6, 1944, for Group Here
Accused of Aiding Russia

A superseding espionage indictment was returned yesterday by the Federal grand jury against five persons charged with transmitting atomic secrets to Russia.

The new indictment extends the period of the espionage conspiracy to June 6, 1944. The original true bill charged the conspirators operated for the Soviet Union from Nov. 1, 1944, to June 16, 1950.

The defendants, held in high bail are Julius Rosenberg, 33 years old, and his wife, Ethel, 28, of 20 Monroe Street; Morton Sobell, 31, formerly of 184-17 Seventy-third Street, Flushing, Queens; David Greenglass, 29, of 365 Rivington Street, and Anatoli A. Yokovlev, former Soviet vice consul in New York.

One Believed in Russia

Yokovlev has never been apprehended and is believed to have returned to Russia. Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, has pleaded guilty to the charge but has not been sentenced. He obtained atomic secrets for the Soviet spy ring while in the Army assigned to the Los Alamos scientific laboratory. Harry Gold, confessed atom spy who has been sentenced to thirty years in jail for his part in the conspiracy, and Greenglass' wife, Ruth, have been named as co-conspirators but not defendants.

The trial is tentatively fixed for Feb. 12. The evidence was presented to the grand jury by Myles Lane, chief assistant United States Attorney. He probably will prosecute the case.

One Overt Act Added

One overt act has been added to the indictment. It charged Rosenberg with visiting at 247 Delaware Avenue, Washington, on June 14, 1944. There was amplification of this charge.

The trial is expected to develop to a great extent what atomic secrets were passed to Russia in the war years. It also will place Greenglass, a prosecution witness, in the position of testifying against his sister and brother-in-law.

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5 Accused as A-Spies Face Broader Charges

A new indictment, carrying broadened espionage accusations, was returned yesterday against five persons named as operating a spy ring for giving atomic secrets to Russia.

The superseding indictment for the five, who are to go on trial in Federal Court here Feb. 13, extends the time of the purported conspiracy back to June 6, 1944. It was originally charged they operated between Nov. 1, 1944 and June 15, 1950.

The defendants are Julius Rosenberg, 31, and his wife, Ethel, 35, of 10 Monroe St.; Morton Sobell, 34, 164-17 73rd St., Flushing, Queens; David Greenglass, 29, 365 Rivington St., and Anatoli A. Yokovlev, former Soviet vice consul here.

Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, has pleaded guilty and awaits sentencing. He will be called to testify against his sister. Yokovlev is believed to be in Russia.

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FROM NY *World Telegram & Sun*

DATED FEB 1 1951

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

SPY CHARGES EXTENDED

**Greenglass Pleads Guilty Again
to New U. S. Indictment**

David Greenglass, 29-year-old veteran, renewed yesterday in Federal Court his guilty plea to a superseding espionage indictment that also charged his sister, her husband and two others with transmitting atomic secrets to Russia.

Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, 35, and her husband, Julius, 32, of 10 Monroe Street, and Morton Sobel, 34, formerly of 104-17 Seventy-third Street, Flushing, Queens, pleaded innocent to the charge. Another defendant, Anatoli G. Yokovlev, former Soviet vice consul in New York, has never been arrested.

The new indictment was described to the court by Myles J. Lane, chief assistant United States Attorney, as a "blue print" of the old indictment except for the fact that the period of the conspiracy has been extended by five months. Trial was set for Feb. 15.

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ESPIONAGE TRIAL OF 3 TO OPEN ON MARCH 6

The espionage trial of three persons accused of transmitting atomic bomb secrets to Russia was set yesterday by Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld for March 6.

The defendants are Julius Rosenberg, 23 years old, and his wife, Ethel, 25, of 10 Monroe Street, and Morton Sobell, 34, formerly of 164-17 Seventy-third Street, Flushing, Queens.

A fourth defendant, David Greenglass, 29, of 265 Rivington Street, has pleaded guilty and will testify as a Government witness. He is Mrs. Rosenberg's brother. A fifth defendant, Anatoli A. Tokolov, former Soviet vice consul in New York, has never been arrested.

Defense counsel said they would attack the conspiracy indictment on constitutional grounds. Emmanuel Block, attorney for the Rosenbergs, said that Sobell was attacking the indictment "on two theories."

The first, Mr. Block said, is that there was no overt act charged against Sobell. The second, which Mr. Block said he would also adopt for the Rosenbergs, was that "the statute on which the defendants are indicted is claimed to be vague and indefinite and on its face is void and in contravention of the protection of the First, Fifth and Sixth Amendments to the United States Constitution."

The indictment charges the defendants with espionage conspiracy from June 6, 1944 to June 16, 1950. Because the espionage occurred in wartime the maximum penalty is death.

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Rosenberg, Sobell Spy Trial March 6

Dismissal To Be Sought on Constitutional Grounds

The opening of the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell for conspiracy to commit espionage was fixed yesterday for March 6, with pre-trial motions to be heard Feb. 28.

Judge Edward Weinfeld in United States District Court set the trial date after Edward Kuntz, attorney for Sobell, said he was going before the United States Court of Appeals with an attack on the constitutionality of the espionage statute under which his client was indicted.

The three defendants are accused of conspiring with David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, and with Anatoli A. Yokovlev, former Soviet Vice-Consul in New York, to transmit atomic secrets to Russia. Yokovlev is be-

lieved to be in Russia, and Greenglass has pleaded guilty. He is expected to testify at the trial, and will be sentenced at its conclusion.

Rosenberg, thirty-two, and his wife, thirty-five, live at 10 Monro Street. Sobell, thirty-four, formerly lived at 164-17 Seventy-third Avenue, Flushing, Queens. All are in jail for lack of bail. The two men are held in 100,000 each and Mrs. Rosenberg in \$50,000.

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DIVISION

U.S. Has 97 Witnesses In A-Trial Stockpile

The Government will call 97 witnesses, including noted scientists who developed the A-bomb, in its attempt to convict Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell on charges of conspiracy to pass on atomic secrets to Soviet Russia during wartime.

Following a hearing by Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who will preside at the trial opening next Tuesday, U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol named the following among the important witnesses he will call:

Gen. Leslie R. Groves, retired commanding officer of the famed Manhattan Project; J. Robert Oppenheimer, former head of the Los Alamos, N. M., scientific laboratory; Dr. Harold Urey, Chicago scientist and one of those credited with development of the bomb, and Dr. George B. Kistiakowski, of

Cambridge, Mass., also an atomic expert.

In addition, the Government will offer evidence of Harry Gold, confessed atom spy and indicted as a co-conspirator.

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MAR 3 1951

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FROM *News*

NY

DATED MAR 1 1951

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

**Call 3 A-Scientists
In Spy Plot Trial**

Three scientists who helped develop the atom bomb were listed yesterday among 96 prospective government witnesses against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, who go to trial Tuesday in Federal Court on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage.

The scientists are Dr. Harold C. Gray, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. George Kistiakowski. Others named as prosecution witnesses were Leslie R. Groves, former commander of the Manhattan A-bomb project; David Greenglass, alleged co-conspirator who has pleaded guilty; O. John Rogge, former assistant U. S. Attorney General; Elizabeth Bentley; Harry Gold, confessed atom spy now under 30-year prison sentence, and Greenglass' wife, Ruth. Gold and Mrs. Greenglass have been accused as "co-conspirators," but are not under indictment.

The names of witnesses were given to the defense under Federal laws of procedure governing trials involving charges punishable by death.

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SPY TRIAL TO HEAR 3 ATOM SCIENTISTS

Groves, Oppenheimer and Urey
Among 96 Witnesses on
the Government's List

Three top scientists in the development of the atom bomb and Lieut. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, retired wartime head of the bomb project, will testify for the Government in the espionage trial of three persons accused of transmitting atomic secrets to Russia in wartime.

This was made known yesterday when the prosecution supplied the defense, as required by Federal rules in a capital case, with a list of ninety-six potential witnesses for the trial, which starts Tuesday. Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman will preside.

The defendants are Julius Rosenberg, 33 years old, his wife, Ethel, 35, both of 18 Monroe Street, and Morton Sobell, 34, formerly of 164-17 Seventy-third Street, Flushing, Queens. Another defendant, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet vice consul in New York, is believed to be in Russia.

The scientists who were listed as witnesses are Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., who was head of the Los Alamos atom bomb project; Dr. Harold C. Urey, professor of the Institute of Nuclear Science, University of Chicago, who was in charge of the wartime project at Columbia University, and Dr. George B. Kistiakowski, Harvard University physical chemistry professor, who also worked on the bomb at Los Alamos.

It is believed that the Atomic Energy Commission had to declassify some top atomic secrets so that the Government might point up the value of the information allegedly stolen by the defendants.

At a pre-trial hearing yesterday before Judge Kaufman, Emanuel Block, Rosenberg's attorney, requested that the defense be permitted more than the usual twenty challenges in the selection of a jury.

Mr. Block said: "This case will be tried in an atmosphere of tension—I don't mean in the courtroom, but outside."

Judge Kaufman reserved decision on the motion but indicated that if he permitted additional challenges for the defense, the first twenty were to be used jointly by the three defendants and any extra challenges might be used individually.

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Times
MAR 1 1951
RECORDED BY N. P. DIVISION

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**Spy Trial Begins Today
For Rosenbergs, Sobell**

Three persons will go on trial in United States District Court today on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage by passing secret information to Soviet Russia. The three who will be tried before Judge Irving R. Kaufman are Marian Sobell, thirty-three, formerly of Flushing, Queens, and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, of 20 Monroe Street.

Also indicted but expected to testify for the government after his plea of guilty to the same charges is David Greenglass, of 265 Rivington Street. A fourth defendant, Anatoli H. Yakovlev, former Russian vice-consul in New York is believed to have fled to Russia.

The United States Court of Appeals denied yesterday a motion by Sobell attacking the indictment as unconstitutional.

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Herald Tribune
 DATED MAR 6 1951

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

A-Case Trio Opens Fight For Lives

U.S. to Call Top Scientists, Bare Some Atomic Secrets

Julius Rosenberg, 34, mechanical engineer; his wife, Ethel, 36, and Morton Sobell, 33, dark haired electronics engineer, began a battle against the electric chair today in the nation's first jury trial of suspected atomic spies.

So important did the government consider the case, before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman, that it planned to call the country's top atomic scientists as witnesses, and reportedly was ready to lift, for the first time, the secrecy veil on certain phases of atomic energy to prove its case.

Rosenberg and Sobell, former City College classmates, and Mrs. Rosenberg were rounded up after the stunning disclosure by Dr.

Klaus Fuchs last year in London that he had relayed key details of atomic research secrets to Russia.

Two others rounded up—former Sgt. David Greenglass, 29, and Harry Gold—both admitted spies, will testify as government witnesses. Greenglass will be testifying directly against his own kin, since Ethel Rosenberg is his sister.

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FROM
NY *World Telegram & Sun*
DATED MAR 6 1951
FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

Hint U. S. Seeks Death For 3 on Trial Today

By LEEDS MOBERLEY

The Government will ask the death penalty for three key defendants in the Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold atomic espionage conspiracy who go on trial in Federal Court today, it was indicated yesterday.

The trio, the first to face a jury in this country on charges of actually plotting to feed atomic secrets to Russia, are Morton Sobell, 34-year-old radar expert; Julius Rosenberg, 23, an electrical engineer, and Rosenberg's wife, Ethel, 25.

Gold to Testify.

To build up its case against them, the Government has compiled a list of 97 witnesses, including some of the nation's top atomic scientists and two other important members of the spy ring who have pleaded guilty—Gold himself, who is now serving 30 years, and David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, who is now awaiting sentence.

It will be Gold's second appearance on the witness stand. In November he was the star witness against two lesser defendants—Abraham Brothman, 26-year-old chemical engineer, and Miriam Moskowitz, 34, a business associate who were tried and convicted of

conspiring to obstruct justice by helping to conceal Gold's activities.

The same judge, Irving R. Kaufman, will also preside at the trial opening today. He gave Brothman seven years and a \$15,000 fine and Miss Moskowitz two years and a \$12,000 fine, with regret that there were the maximum penalties the law allowed him to impose.

Happened in Wartime.

The offense charged against Sobell and the Rosenbergs is something else again. The indictment—which also named Greenglass and the long-since-departed former Soviet vice consul, Anatoli H. Yakovlev—charges them with conspiring to commit espionage from June 6, 1941, to June 16, 1950, which is punishable by death because part of it occurred in wartime.

Sobell's counsel, Harold M. Phillips, went before the U. S. Court of Appeals yesterday seeking in vain to have the indictment dismissed on grounds that the Espionage Act was unconstitutional.

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U.S. WILL ASK DEATH FOR 3 IN SPY TRIAL

The Government will demand the death penalty for three persons who will go on trial today before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman on charges of transmitting atom bomb secrets to Russia in wartime.

One of the questions submitted by the Government to Judge Kaufman to be asked of a panel of 500 prospective jurors, was: "Are you opposed to capital punishment?"

The three are Julius Rosenberg, 34 years old, his wife Ethel, 33, both of 10 Monroe Street, Morton Sobell, 33, formerly of 264-17 Seventy-third Street, Flushing, Queens.

Another defendant, David Greenglass, 29, former Army sergeant who was assigned to the Los Alamos Atom Bomb Project, has pleaded guilty but has not been sentenced. Greenglass will testify for the Government against his sister, Ethel Rosenberg.

A fifth defendant, Anastel H. Yakovlev, former Russian vice consul here, is believed to be in Russia.

Harry Gold, who was sentenced to thirty years as a member of the wartime Soviet spy ring, and Greenglass' wife, Ruth, have been named as co-conspirators but not as defendants. They, too, will testify for the Government.

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'Peace' Council Asks Vatican to Indorse Aims

Reply to Joliot-Curie Notes 'Pleasure' at Recognition of Papal Peace Efforts

By William J. Humphreys

From the Herald Tribune Bureau
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ROME, March 5.—Frederic Joliot-Curie, French atomic scientist and president of the Moscow-supported World Peace Council, has sought Vatican approval of that organization's aims and has been informed in reply that the Vatican notes "with pleasure" his recognition of the peace efforts of Pope Pius XII.

This was shown by a letter from Joliot-Curie dated Jan. 26, and a reply Feb. 16 from the Papal Secretary of State, which were published today in the Vatican newspaper, "L'Osservatore Romano."

Joliot-Curie wrote to the Papal Under Secretary of State, Monsignor Giovanni Batista Montini, and asked him to place before the Pope the World Peace Council's "appeal to your Holiness to support by such means as your Holiness judges opportune the proposals" outlined in November by the World Peace Congress in Warsaw, which set up the World Peace Council.

In his letter, Joliot-Curie referred to peace appeals made by the present Pope and his predecessors, and in particular to the encyclical letter of Pope Pius XII sent last July 26 to Roman Catholic bishops throughout the world. It directed them to organize prayers for peace and to join in making known the principles of Christian charity and honesty on which, the encyclical said, true peace must rest.

Monsignor Montini wrote in reply that Pope Pius had "examined very closely" the letter from Joliot-Curie, and had noted its recognition of the fact that the Vatican repeatedly has proclaimed the necessity for establishing peace "by proceeding seriously and honestly to a progressive and adequate limitation of armaments."

"One cannot but help see with pleasure," the reply said, "that there is recognition of the fact that the Supreme Pontiff always has spoken in favor of peace, of a just peace. This is a point which has been denied and ignored many times."

organizations which were pretending to work for peace have gone so far as to attempt to spread among the masses the absurd calumny that the Pope destroyed and favored war."

"L'Osservatore," on various occasions, has assailed as "unjust" Communist propaganda to the effect that only the adherents of the World Peace Council are true workers for world peace.

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From NY *Herald Tribune*
DATED MAR 6 1951
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3 A-Spy Suspects Start Court Fight To Escape Chair

U. S. Indicates Full Crack-Down —Screens Jury on Death Penalty

Two men and a woman today began a desperate courtroom battle against death in the electric chair in the nation's first jury trial of suspected atomic spies.

Julius Rosenberg, 34; his wife, Ethel, 35, and Marjoe Swell, 33, met the full legal wrath of a government determined to exact the death penalty for alleged wartime participation in a Soviet spy ring.

The Government planned to call an imposing list of witnesses into Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman's crowded Manhattan courtroom.

These included the nation's top scientists — atom bomb makers, such as Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves — and admitted atomic spy Harry Gold.

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BY *Allen Eagle*

DATED MAR 6 1951

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Brother-in-Law

The list also contained a name bound to drag a family tragedy into the courtroom drama. Former Sgt. David Greenglass, 29, who has confessed to the atomic espionage charges, will testify directly against his sister, Ethel.

The Government pulled no punches in its intentions to crack down to the full legal limit against the defendants. It asked the prospective jurors from a panel of 500:

"Are you opposed to capital punishment?"

Never before in American history has a jury been asked to resolve the question of whether citizens should forfeit their lives for betraying their nation's top-secret weapon to a foreign power.

To Lift Secrecy Veil

As evidence of the Government's determination to make an example of the trio, the Atomic Energy Commission was reported ready to lift the secrecy veil for the first time on some atomic work in order to prove the kind of information relayed by the defendants.

A sixth member of the alleged ring, in addition to Greenglass, Gold and the three on

trial, did not appear in the courtroom. He was Anatoli H. Yakovlev, former Russian vice-consul in Manhattan, now believed in Russia, who served as a link in the transmission belt.

Sobell, a dark-haired electronics engineer, and Rosenberg, a mechanical engineer and father of two children, formerly were classmates at City College.

They allegedly helped to pass on secret information obtained by Greenglass, employed during the war as a sergeant at the Los Alamos, N. M., atom bomb project.

Linked to Fuchs

The Rosenbergs, Sobell, Greenglass and Gold were rounded up last year as a result of the contention in a stunned London courtroom of Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born atomic scientist who, as a member of the British team, worked on the Los Alamos project during the war.

Fuchs admitted he played a key part in handing notes, sketches and detailed descriptions of Allied atomic research to Russia.

The Government also disclosed plans to show the Rosenbergs tried to silence Greenglass before the arrests. Greenglass allegedly stalling on their promise of giving him \$4,500 if he would flee to Russia via Mexico.

Sobell was arrested last July after he and his wife and child

Continued on Page 2

3-A-Spy Suspects Battle for Lives

Continued from Page 1

tried to slip across the Mexican

border at Laredo, Texas, Mex-

ican border guard caught him

and he was taken to the FBI

headquarters in New York

and yesterday he was taken to

the U.S. Court of Appeals

and refused to dismiss his indictment.

Robell argued for the dismissal

on ground that the Federal

espionage law under which he

and the Rosenbergs are being

tried is unconstitutional.

Spy Trial Starts For Sobell and 2 Rosenbergs

12 Tentative Jurors Chosen to Hear Country's First Atomic Espionage Case

The first atomic espionage trial in the United States got under way yesterday in United States District Court when Judge Irving R. Kaufman questioned prospective jurors for the trial of Julius Rosenberg, thirty-four; his wife, Ethel, thirty-six; and Morton Sobell, thirty-three.

By the end of the day prosecution and defense attorneys had challenged twenty-three jurors, and the court had excused fourteen others who said they would be prejudiced. Though twelve taken out tentatively in the jury box it was impossible to tell whether any of them would ultimately be sworn as jurors, since the defense may exercise fifteen more challenges and the prosecution twelve.

The three defendants are accused of conspiring with Anatoli G. Yakovlev, former Soviet vice-consul, and others to transmit atomic secrets to the Soviet Union between 1944 and 1950. Because the alleged offense took place in war time they face a possible death penalty if convicted.

Among their fellow conspirators the indictment mentions Harry Gold, now serving a thirty-year sentence after pleading guilty to a similar indictment; David Greenglass, now serving a thirty-year sentence after pleading guilty to a similar indictment; David Greenglass, now serving a thirty-year sentence after pleading guilty to a similar indictment; David Greenglass, now serving a thirty-year sentence after pleading guilty to a similar indictment.

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From NY *Derald L. Lohme*

DATED MAR 7 1951

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Atom Spy Trial

(Continued from page one)

glass, brother of Mrs. Rosenberg, who is expected to testify against her in the present trial; and Ruth Greenglass, his wife.

These three are not defendants in the present trial. Greenglass, a former Army sergeant who worked on the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos, N. M., has pleaded guilty to another indictment but has not been sentenced yet. Kobylov is named as a defendant but has not been found, and is believed to have gone back to the Soviet Union. The conspirators are said to be linked with the British scientist Klaus Fuchs, who pleaded guilty to an espionage indictment in London last year.

In questioning prospective jurors Judge Kaufman revealed that the government plans to call some of the nation's top atomic scientists as witnesses, including Harold C. Urey and J. Robert Oppenheimer. Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who headed the atomic bomb project during the war, was also named among ninety-six prospective government witnesses.

Judge Kaufman also asked the gentlemen whether they had any prejudice against capital punishment, had ever been associated with any of the Communist fronts listed as subversive by the Justice Department, and whether they had ever been associated with any organization conducting propaganda either for or against Russia.

~~Courts~~
**Jury Picking Slow
 In A-Bomb Spy Trial**

Selection of a jury got under way slowly yesterday in the espionage trial of three persons accused of transmitting atomic bomb secrets to Soviet Russia.

The defendants are Morton Sobell, 33, and Julius Rosenberg, 33, and his wife Ethel, 35.

When Federal Judge Kaufman recessed until today, the defense had used 15 challenges and the government eight. The government is allowed 20 and the defense 20. In addition, the court had excused for cause 15 talesmen, three of them because they were opposed to capital punishment.

In the morning session, Judge Kaufman excused 31 talesmen who presented various excuses in conferences with him at the bench. Several were excused when they told the judge that they were war veterans and that this might tend to prejudice them. One talesman, who served with the Navy in Russia in 1945, said he thought his conduct as an investment firm employe might "unconsciously" influence his judgment.

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U.S. Asking Death for Three As Atomic Spy Trial Starts

By GEORGE GRADY and ERWIN BAYELSON
Three New Yorkers, including a husband and a wife, accused of conspiring to transmit A-bomb secrets to Russia in wartime, began a battle for their lives in Federal Court yesterday at the first atomic spy trial in this nation's history.

Suspected Julius Rosenberg, 31, an electrical engineer, sat quietly with his co-defendant wife, Ethel, 25, as Federal Judge Kaufman questioned prospective jurors from a panel of 250 men and women. Sitting near them was the third defendant, Morton Sobell, 34, an electronics expert.

The government made clear it will seek the death penalty for the three accused of belonging to the Dr. Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold international atom spy ring.

At the end of the first day, a tentative jury of 11 men and one woman had been selected.

Throughout the day, Judge Kaufman indicated the seriousness of the case by asking each prospective juror:

"Would the fact that the U. S. might be involved in a war hinder you in returning a fair verdict?"

As the trial opened, U. S. Attorney Saypol moved to sever the case of Anatoli H. Yakovlev, former Soviet Vice-Consul here, who was indicted with the others. Yakovlev fled to Russia several years ago.

The government revealed the witnesses will include two confessed atom spies—Gold and Mrs. Rosenberg's younger brother, former Army Sgt. David Greenglass, who worked at the Los Alamos, N. M., A-bomb project.



MORTON SOBELL
Arrested by FBI (New York)

during the war. Gold and Greenglass, both are named in the indictment as co-conspirators but not as defendants.

Thus, Greenglass, as one of the prosecution's star witnesses, will be called to give testimony that would send his sister, mother of two small children, to the electric chair.

Dr. Fuchs never went to trial because he pleaded guilty in England and was sentenced to 14 years. Gold, a Philadelphia chemist, also pleaded guilty and is serving a 20-year term in this country.

The Rosenbergs and Sobell allegedly helped pass on to Russia information which Greenglass obtained at Los Alamos. All were arrested after Dr. Fuchs was released.

The government's list of U.S. witnesses includes Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, who directed the Manhattan A-bomb project during the war; Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, head of the Los Alamos project; Dr. Harold C. Urey, noted nuclear scientist; and Elizabeth Scurby, former Soviet spy ring courier.

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EXPECT A-SPY JURY WILL BE COMPLETE TODAY

Pick 11 Men, 1 Woman
To Hear 1st Atom Case
—May Be Challenged

Government attorneys expected to complete selection of a jury today in the first atom spy trial in U. S. history.

As the trial resumed in Federal Court, Manhattan, 11 men and one woman tentatively were in the jury box. The jury's final makeup, however, awaits 15 more peremptory challenges by the defense and 12 by the Government. Should neither challenge any of those selected there remains the selection of the alternates to complete the jury panel.

U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol indicated yesterday that in his opening address the jury he would ask for the death penalty for Julius Rosenberg, 34; his wife, Ethel, 26, and Merton Sobell, 23.

The defendants are accused of belonging to the Dr. Klaus Fuchs-Harry Gold atom spy ring, which transmitted secret

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Expect to Complete A-Spy Jury Trial

Continued from Page 1
atomic information to Soviet Russia.

Fourth Figure Fined
Another link in the spy ring, according to the prosecution, was Anatoli H. Yakovlev, former Russian Vice Consul in New York. Yakovlev was indicted, but will not stand trial because he has fled the country—presumably to Russia.

If the trio receives the death penalty they will be executed in Sing Sing Prison, N. Y.

The trial was expected to last six weeks and dramatic potentialities were indicated when it became known that Mrs. Rosenberg's younger brother, David Greenglass, a confessed atomic spy, will appear as a Government witness, possibly to aid in sending his sister to the electric chair.

Ex-Army Sergeant

Greenglass was an Army sergeant at Los Alamos during the atom bomb experiments and has pleaded guilty in the case. Several members of Sobell's immediate family are also on the Government witness list.

The Government planned to call some of the nation's top atom scientists during the trial. These will include Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, former head of the Los Alamos atom bomb project; Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, former head of the Manhattan Project; Dr. Harold E. Urey, nuclear scientist at the University of Chicago, and Dr. George B. Kistiakowski, Harvard chemistry professor who also worked at Los Alamos.

Former Schoolmates

The three defendants, it is charged, helped pass to Russia secret information Greenglass obtained at Los Alamos during

Rosenberg, an electrical engineer, and Sobell, an electronics specialist, were former classmates at New York's City College.

The Rosenbergs and Sobell were arrested last year after the Government confessed to England its spying activities in violation of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. The Soviet Union during World War II.

During yesterday's selection of jury members, the Rosenbergs sat side by side at the defense table and held hands. Sobell sat next to Mrs. Rosenberg but studiously avoided looking at his former friends.

Rosenberg Spy Trial to Bare Top Secret Atom Bomb Data

By NORMA ABRAMS

Top secret information about the atom bomb will be made public at the trial of two men and a woman accused of betraying data to the Russians during World War II, it became clear yesterday, as the first atom spy trial in U. S. history got under way.

Questioning of witnesses disclosed that classified material which the defendants allegedly handed over to the Soviet Union now will be made available to the American public since the nation's only atomic spy case already has been tried.

The questioning showed, too, that the death penalty also will be asked.

On trial before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman were tall, spare, thin Julius Rosenberg, 35-year-old electrical engineer of 19 Monroe St.; his pretty little wife, Ethel, 35, and Morton Sobell, 34, a slender, high-strung radar expert, of 184-17 73d St., Flushing Meadows.

How seriously the Government views the charge against them was emphasized by the questions put by the judge to the 200 witnesses, who filled every seat and stood in the aisles flanking the benches in preliminary steps to eliminate those who should not serve because of bias.

"Have you any bias or prejudice against Government of a law violation of which is punishable by death?"

A few said they did, and each was asked:

"And these pertinent questions also were asked:

"Do you have any prejudice against the atom bomb or the way the Government has released information about it?"

"Do any of you believe that atom bomb information should be released to Russia?"

"Does any juror oppose the use of the atomic weapons in time of war?"

The roster of witnesses to be called, among them Gen. Leslie R. Groves, longtime director of atom research here, bantered some the fact that important disclosures were closed. Another witness was to be John A. Derry of the Atomic Energy Commission.

By 11:30 a. m., the court had heard 14 witnesses. The defense had used 12 of its 30 peremptory challenges and the prosecution had used eight of its 20.

The testimony in the jury box side of the courtroom was so unimpressive that there was no indication of the final makeup of the jury, since any one man be excused so long as peremptory challenges remain to other men.

Overcrowded Courtroom Quiet

Despite the crowd in the courtroom, whispering was still a minimum and the atmosphere quiet as the trial started.

Paradoxically, the most concerned people there appeared to be the Rosenbergs, who held hands, sniffed and murmured comments to each other—seemingly paying little attention to the formal proceedings.

By contrast, Sobell pulled at his ear and chewed his fingernails nervously. Frequently he looked searchingly at the judge and witnesses, and often consulted with his attorney in an underbreath.

Five persons were named in the indictment. One, a former U. S. Army sergeant, Gavin Greenbaum, brother of Morton Sobell, pleaded guilty and is expected to testify for the Government. Another, former Soviet Vice Consul Anatoli A. Yakovlev, captured in Russia several years ago, Judge Kaufman formally ordered a suspension of trial for him yesterday.

Named as co-conspirators but not as defendants were Ethel Rosenberg's wife, Ruth, and Harry Gold, confessed atomic spy now under sentence of 30 years imprisonment.

They, too, may appear as prosecution witnesses, along with several famed atomic scientists: Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Institute for Advanced Study, who headed the Los Alamos atom bomb project; Dr. Harold C. Urey



(NEWS foto by Ed Jackson) Reported by U. S. Deputy Marshal Harry McCabe (center), Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg arrive at Federal Court yesterday.

of the Institute of Nuclear Science at the University of Chicago, and Dr. George B. Klitnickowski, Harvard physical chemistry professor who worked at Los Alamos.

The defendants are alleged to have been members of Gold's spy ring, gathering or transmitting information which he turned over to Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British atom sci-

entist now serving a 14-year term in England. Fuchs was the man who handed the information directly to the Russians.

The indictment charges 10 specific secret acts between June 8, 1944, and June 14, 1945.

U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol heads the prosecution staff of 37, and there are four defense att-

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Hope To Fill Spy Jury Before Nightfall

The 12 citizens who will decide the fate of three New Yorkers in the nation's first trial of suspected atomic spies may be in the jury box by the close of today's Federal Court session, according to U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol.

The jury selection began yesterday before Judge Irving R. Kaufman. The defendants, who may pay the death penalty, are Julius Rosenberg, 33, an electrical engineer, and his wife, Ethel, 35, both of 16 Monroe St., and Morton Sobell, 34, of 134-13 134th Ave., Flushing.

The defense had 35 challenges left and the prosecution 12 when court opened today. At yesterday's session the defense used 16 peremptory challenges, the government eight, and Judge Kaufman struck 24 jurors for cause. Others of the original panel of 300 jurors were excused for various personal reasons, leaving only about 100.

The three defendants were indicted last November on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage with Anastol A. Yakovlev, former Soviet vice-consul, and others to send atomic secrets to Russia between 1944 and 1950. The case of Yakovlev, who disappeared from the United States five years ago, was severed yesterday at Mr. Saypol's request.

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WORLD TELEGRAM

Witness to Bare Army Spy Plot

By HOWARD RUSHMORE

Evidence of a Soviet espionage group within a military department of the Government will be exploded by a surprise witness for the prosecution in the atom bomb trial, it was learned today.

A scientist, entrusted with some of America's most closely-guarded secrets during World War II, will take the stand before Judge Irving R. Kaufman, as one of the first government witnesses to testify that:

1. A group of Communists within a branch of the armed services hid their Red Fascist politics under a mask of patriotism while supplying Soviet couriers with data that was still in the planning-board stage.

2. This super-secret espionage group actively recruited more personnel in the armed services and spread the spy network from coast to coast.

WILL NAME NAMES

The witness, a former Communist, is said to be ready to reveal the names of this group, all of whom were either in uniform or were in secret jobs as civilian advisers to military research.

This ex-Red will be among the more than 100 witnesses U. S. Attorney Irving S. Saypol will be ready to call in an effort to convict Julius Rosenberg, 33, his wife, Ethel, 35, and Morton Sobell, 34.

All are charged with conspiring to transmit atomic secrets to Russia in wartime. All face the maximum penalty of death in the electric chair if convicted.

Presentation of the Government's case, which has been prepared by Miles Lane, special assistant to Saypol, may start late today after a jury has been selected from the unusually large panel of talemans at the U. S. Courthouse in Foley sq.

GREENGLASS A WITNESS

Named as a part of this conspiracy was David Greenglass, an Army sergeant stationed at the Los Alamos A-bomb project during the war. Greenglass is Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, and will be one of the chief Government witnesses during the trial.

Two confessed couriers for Soviet A-bomb spies, Harry Gold and Elizabeth Bentley, also will be called to the stand. Gold is now serving a 30-year sentence for his participation in the spy ring headed by Klaus Fuchs, British atom scientist.



DEFENDANT . . . Morton Sobell, 34, electronics expert on trial with two others in an alleged Red espionage conspiracy, is shown at Federal Court. Maximum penalty would be death. **EP Photo**

now serving a 15-year sentence for his crime.

Among the other witnesses Saypol has said he would call to testify for the Government are: J. Frank Oppenheimer, "father of atom bomb"; Dr. Harold C. Urey, in charge of the A-bomb project at Columbia University during the war, and Dr. George S. Kistiakowski, who also worked on the Los Alamos project.

Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, wartime head of the entire project, also is on the list of Government witnesses scheduled to be called by Saypol.

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WASHINGTON REPORT

Congress Can Limit Government Spending

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

WASHINGTON, March 7. REPRESENTATIVE CLARENCE B. CANNON, the mule-skinned Missouri Democrat, has a strange hold on the Congressional committee that lobbies on bills for running the Government.

Republicans and Conservative Democrats on Cannon's Appropriations Committee are knocked aside like ten-pins when the spending boss really gets rolling with the taxpayers' dollars. He has all the subcommittees stacked with his pals, plus an extra vote of his own in case a subcommittee gets touchy about doling out the cash.

His control is so tight that even the rugged Republican, John T. Tamm, comes away wounded whenever there is a committee wrangle.

"Now, however, the problem of controlling Cannon is being approached from a different angle. Ever since the new Congress convened, budget-minded members have been prying open the back door of the Budget Bureau in an effort to limit the wild-eyed disposal of your money and mine.

Those worried about how much

longer we can go on taxing and spending at the present rate have quit worrying about Cannon. They've found another answer. They think a lot of money can be saved if Congress can be persuaded to wipe a lot of laws off the books.

Even if Cannon continues to promise large chunks of cash to the bureaucrats, not a nickel can be spent unless Congress also approves legislation permitting checks to be drawn on the public treasury.

Right now there are some \$10,000,000,000 worth of spending laws which Congress has approved, following Cannon's demand that the money be made available. An effort is being made to rescind these and a number of other laws, including authorizations for public works projects.

The Committee on Federal Tax Policy came up with the first public proposal along these lines. After Congress checks the state of all the spending authorizations now on the books, these tax experts maintain, the Bureau of the Budget can come up with another

budget totaling not more than \$60,000,000,000. The present spending plan of President Truman's calls for shelling out 71,800,000,000 of our dollars next year.

All the while the President is complaining about inflation, various Government agencies are leaching tax money at full speed, including millions for gambling joints and paper corporations that fold up as soon as they get a chunk of Federal money.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is a case in point. With the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury Department issuing daily bulletins warning about lending money, the RFC continues to hand out cash. There are other agencies just as bad.

The Tax Policy Committee wants to kick the Government out of the leading field entirely during the present emergency. It would let the RFC and other lending agencies continue to function solely to service outstanding loans, but prevent them from doing out any more taxpayer's money.

Rescinding some of the authorizations for Federal aid and grants would let such programs back in the laps of State Government and legislators, where they belong anyway.

If Congress listens to the people who are paying the bills, it will let Mr. Cannon play with the appropriations but balk at legislation authorizing the spending. It's the only way Cannon's wings can be clipped.

Cannon thinks the present budget is about right. A lot of people disagree, but when Cannon gets up his spending machine in the House of Representatives taxpayers always take a licking.

A long list of laws authorizing the spending that Cannon is proposing has been compiled by economy-minded members of the House Appropriations Committee. The list will be submitted to the House. If members really want to save some money, this is the way they can do it. We'll see what happens.

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3 Go to Trial Here as Atom Spies; War Crime Guilt Can Mean Death

BY NEVER BUREAU

Trial of three New Yorkers accused of having conspired to pass atom bomb secrets to Soviet Russia during World War II opened in deceptive quiet yesterday in a court room and dimly lighted Federal Court chamber before Judge Irving R. Kaufman.

At the close of the session, two-thirds of a panel of 200 witnesses had been used up, with the jury not yet chosen. The charges and most of the early government testimony, the Government sought at the opening. Judge Kaufman ordered fourteen witnesses for whom the remainder of the witnesses were released for various personal reasons.

Called for the Government, headed by **IRVING KATZ**, Attorney Irving Saypol, seemed to think that a full jury would be chosen by tonight.

The defendants were indicted last November on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. The

Government contends that the alleged crimes occurred while the United States was at war, the accused may face the death penalty. If death sentences should result, they would be executed in Sing Sing Prison, though the trial is a Federal proceeding. The law provides for that.

The defendants are Julius Rosenberg, 34 years old, an electrical engineer, and his wife Ethel, 31, wife of 38 Avenue Street, and Morton Sobell, 33, mechanical engineer specializing in radio. **Marshall A. Taborer**, a former vice-consul for the Soviet Union in New York, was indicted with them, but Mr. Saypol had Taborer's case covered yesterday. The Soviet official was charged from the United States and

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3 GO ON TRIAL HERE AS ATOM BOMB SPIES

DEFENDANTS AT ATOMIC SPY TRIAL

Continued From Page 2

years ago, and apparently made his way back to Russia.

An undefinable tension pervaded the courtroom when the trial began at 10:30 A. M. The silence was extraordinary as Martin Schaeffer solemnly called the case: "The United States of America versus Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell."

Mr. Saypol, rising, responded: "The United States Attorney moves the case for trial. The Government is ready to proceed."

Mrs. Rosenberg, a tiny woman, showed no outward loss of calmness. She is dark-haired. She wore a white blouse with a scarlet bodice that made the brightest dab of color in the great chestnut-paneled chamber. Her husband, tall, pale, bespectacled, was at her left. Sobell at her right. Constant shifting indicated the man's uneasiness.

O. John Rogya, former Assistant Attorney General and later of counsel for the so-called Trenton Six in New Jersey, sat with the defense group, but after it was announced that he would be called as one of the steady-convicted witnesses for the Government, he left the chamber.

Emanuel H. Bloch of the defense staff attempted to put in a motion bringing to issue the validity of the indictment and questioning the jurisdiction of the court, but Judge Kaufman would not entertain it until the jury was sworn.

Selection of Jurors

The court then released one by one, talesmen who had valid reasons, but not until he had admonished all 300 that the American system of jurisprudence could not flourish unless citizens of the country took their turn at jury duty, even at sacrifice.

Finally the clerk called twelve names and the jury box was filled. Judge Kaufman questioned this first group, asking talesmen still beyond the rail to listen carefully, so they would be prepared when their turns came. He explained that it was his purpose to assemble a jury free from bias, sympathy and prejudice, for or against either side. The questioning went on for hours, along routine legalistic lines.

At the point where Judge Kaufman wanted to know whether any of the talesmen knew the defendants, the latter stood up. In the pale light that spilled from the yellow chandeliers high overhead, the men looked sallow, the woman fresh. The men resumed their seats perhaps a little less hesitantly.

As talesmen left the box, other summoned by the judge or through peremptory challenge, other talesmen were called to fill the empty seats. A number of talesmen were called in, including one who had been arrested in the act of transmitting information to the Soviet Union. The man was called to the stand and asked if he had any information to give to the jury. He said he had none.



Julius Rosenberg



Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg

reading witnesses of the night or left to political viewpoint, and asked the jurors whether such reading had prejudiced them to the point where they could not consider the case without prejudice. He also read off a list of newspaper and radio commentators representing witnesses to political thought.

The judge wanted to know whether any jurors were prejudiced against the principle of atomic warfare, or against the use of atomic weapons generally; whether they had served on any committee or in any organization of the extreme right or left. Could the jurors give the same weight to defense witnesses that they could to Government witnesses?

The list of questions was exhaustive.

Some of the Challenges

The defense challenged William Haring Gould, who works for Time-Life, Inc., and who admitted that he shares most of his employer's beliefs on international affairs. The Government challenged a talesman who conceded he had been a reader of the magazine National Guardian. By 1:30 P. M. the defense had had the 10th round of challenges.

Judge Kaufman closed the session with grave warning to all the panel to abstain from reading newspaper and magazine articles on the case at trial, and to avoid radio and television comment.

The trial continued through the afternoon and evening. The defense attorneys made a number of motions, including one to dismiss the charges against the defendants. The judge denied these motions. The trial is expected to continue through the night.



Morton Sobell

information is alleged to have been stolen for the Rosenbergs.

Further details lie in the press. The trial is expected to continue through the night.

Theft of Atom Bomb Secrets In War Stressed at Spy Trial

By MEYER BERGER

The Government told a jury in Federal Court here yesterday that it would produce evidence that the three defendants in this nation's first atom bomb spy trial had conspired to steal and deliver to the Soviet Union "the one weapon that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation and the peace of the world—the atomic bomb."

United States Attorney Irving Saypol, in an opening address that barely could be heard at the chamber's limits, branded the defendants as "traitorous Americans," characterized them as worshipping and owing allegiance to Soviet Russia and to world communism. The prosecutor did not mention to the jury the potential death sentences that face the defendants in the event of conviction.

Defense Attorneys Object

The defense attorneys attacked the Government's opening as "insultatory" and asked Judge Irving R. Kaufman to make clear to the jurors that the indictment charges conspiracy to commit espionage; and that communism is not on trial in the case. Defense motions for mistrial on constitutional grounds and on the additional ground that the indictment against the defendants was vague and indefinite, were denied by the Court.

The defendants are Julius Rosenberg, 33 years old, an electrical engineer, and his wife, Ethel, 35, both of 10 Monroe Street, and Morton Sobell, electronics expert, who formerly lived in Flushing, Queens. They were arrested, with others, last summer, were indicted last November, and went on trial Tuesday.

It took a full day and a half to choose the jury, but both sides waived their last peremptory challenges at 12:35 P. M. when eleven men and one woman juror were in the box.

At the afternoon session four alternates were chosen, among them a second woman. Yesterday,

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ATOM SPY CHARGES PRESENTED TO JURY

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as on the preceding day, a large number of talesmen were excused because they were opposed to capital punishment, or because they felt they could not sit in the case with open minds.

MEMBERS OF JURY

The Jurors are:

- Foreman, Vincent J. Lombetta, department manager at Macy's White Plains department store, who lives at 221 Maritime Avenue, White Plains.
- Mrs. Lucette D. Danneberg of 1703 Yates Avenue, the Bronx, housewife and former switchboard operator, whose husband is a dispatcher for the I. R. T. division of the city subway system.
- Richard Borch of 2 West 144th Street, a caterer, who listed his business address as the Sunnyside Club, Forest Hills, Queens.
- Howard G. Becker of 486 Malabar Avenue, Manhattan, an examiner for the Irving Trust Company.
- James A. O'Boone of 1823 Daleport Road, the Bronx, a bookkeeper for the New York City Omnibus Corporation.
- Charles W. Christie of 1900 Daleport Road the Bronx, a traveling auditor.
- Harold H. Anley of 880 East 187th Street, the Bronx, restaurant owner, who gave his business address as Henry's Club, Sunnyside, Queens.
- Samuel Chasman Dine of 182 Daleport Road, the Bronx, a bookkeeper for the New York City Omnibus Corporation.
- Osceola E. Miller of 6664th Avenue, the Bronx, an accountant.
- James F. Thomas of 48 St. Paul's Place, Mount Vernon, a newspaper estimator, who gave his business address as 17th and 135th Street, Manhattan.

ALTERNATES

- John F. Moore of 2167 Marling Avenue, the Bronx, business representative of the Consolidated Edison Company.
- Emerson C. Fein of 243 Broome Avenue, the Bronx, auditor for the Empire City Savings Bank.
- Richard Lombardi of White Plains Road, the Bronx, clerk at the Wilton Hambridge Road postal station in the Bronx.
- Mr. Edna Allen of 2210 Bainbridge Avenue, the Bronx, housewife and former dressmaker, whose husband is listed as a sheet metal worker.

When court opened yesterday Mrs. Rosenberg, a dark-haired woman with soft and pleasant features, had changed from the scarlet-bodiced waist she had worn the first day to a simple white frock. At the beginning of the trial and more placid than the two men. Her husband kept drumming the counsel table with long fingers. Sobell's hands moved over his face and he frequently in constant conversation with his lawyers.

During Mr. Saypol's opening, all three sat semi-rigid, eyed a little toward the speaker to catch the prosecutor's softly spoken but carefully measured accounts.

The Government attorney summarized the case and advised pointed out, in the beginning that the significance of a conspiracy to commit espionage takes on added meaning here where the defendants charged with espionage were themselves members of the spy ring.

ADDRESSES SPY JURY



Irving H. Saypol The New York Times

prosecutor said, "is contained in a one-count indictment which His Honor has read to you. The grand jury charges that the three defendants, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, from 1944 until the time they were indicted by the grand jury, some months ago, conspired and agreed with each other, and with others, to commit espionage for the benefit of the Soviet Union, and others.

"The grand jury has charged that the object and purpose of this conspiracy by these people was their plan to deliver information, documents, sketches and material vital to the national defense of our country to a foreign power, to wit, the Soviet Union.

"The Government's evidence in this case is overwhelming. It shows that these defendants, as they appeared not to be hearing all of it, in the dramatic pauses, when Mr. Saypol applied blistering characterizations to them and to their alleged acts, the only outward sign of the impact was a slight shifting of the feet under the counsel table.

Frontiers Full Details

"I do not consider it necessary in this opening statement," the prosecutor said, "to deal extensively on the plot that will be unfolded before you in the course of this trial. The testimony which comes from the many more than can come from defense counsel will come from witnesses who were there, who saw and heard what these defendants said and did over a period of years to commit this crime.

"The evidence will come from some witnesses who themselves participated with these defendants in this conspiracy to commit espionage. It will come from witnesses whom these defendants met and conspired with in their various activities, as in the various instances in which these defendants will now seek to attack these same witnesses whom they had made their colleagues, associates and partners in crime.

"At another point Mr. Saypol told the jurors that the evidence will show that the loyalty and allegiance of the Rosenbergs and Sobell was not to our country, but was to communism—communism in this country and communism throughout the world under the dictatorship of the Soviet Government. It will be the duty of the jury to determine whether or not the defendants were

would rule on the point. He nodded to the prosecutor to proceed.

"The evidence will show," Mr. Saypol resumed, "their loyalty to and worship of the Soviet Union, and by their rank disloyalty to our country. These defendants joined their co-conspirators in a deliberate, carefully planned conspiracy to deliver to the Soviet Union the information and the means which the Soviet Union could use to destroy the United States."

This accusation brought no outward sign of emotional reaction from the defendants. The prosecutor went on to tell the jurors that Sobell and Rosenberg were "dedicated to the cause of communism when they were classmates at City College, that Rosenberg was admitted to the Soviet espionage system and 'devoted himself to the service of the Soviet Union by the betrayal of his own country.'"

Theft of Secret Charge

The prosecutor said the evidence would show how the defendants "reached into wartime projects and installations of the United States Government, including the United States Navy and industrial installations doing work on secret Government projects."

"We will prove that the Rosenbergs and Sobell, acting separately and in concert, engaged in a ceaseless campaign to recruit promising members for their Soviet espionage spy ring," he said.

"You will see how the now well-known pattern of espionage was followed and how, when the secret information was obtained it was given to these traitorous Americans who handed these secrets by prearrangement to agents and officials of the Soviet Union, for transmission to Moscow."

"We will prove that the Rosenbergs and Sobell, acting separately and in concert, engaged in a ceaseless campaign to recruit promising members for their Soviet espionage spy ring," he said.

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frustrated when Klaus Fuchs of the British Atomic Mission, Gold and Greenglass were apprehended and confessed.

"The evidence of the treasonable acts of each of these three defendants," the prosecutor said in closing, "is overwhelming. The evidence will prove to you, not beyond a reasonable doubt but beyond any doubt, that all three of these defendants have committed the most serious crime which can be committed against the people of this country."

Mr. Saypol's address had begun at 3:35 P. M. It ended at 4:05 P. M. The defense lawyers all spoke briefly, mainly pleading for open minds from the jurors. There were routine mistrial motions, one by Mr. Bloch, who represents Mrs. Rosenberg, alleging that the Government opening was inflammatory and introduced class elements not related to the case. All these motions were denied.

Judge Kaufman, however, again told the jury that the charge against the defendants was conspiracy to commit espionage in matters vital to national defense, and that it was not communism. He promised further instruction and filing on that point.

The first Government witnesses are to take the stand this morning. It is understood that they may be persons who knew the two men defendants at City College.

This nation's outstanding physicians, including Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. Harold C. Urey, are expected to be called within a week or ten days. Lieut. G. Leslie Groves, who was in charge of the atom bomb experiments, is also to be a Government witness.

U.S. Calls Witnesses In Atom Spy Trial

Government Is Expected to Trace History Of Men Defendants at City College

Government prosecutors were expected to send their witnesses to the stand today in the nation's first atomic spy trial. The defendants—Julius Rosenberg, 34, and Martin Sobell, 31, were charged with passing atom bomb secrets to Russia and facing a possible death sentence if convicted by a jury and one woman.

The first witnesses were expected to be persons who knew the two male defendants at the City College of New York City, where they attended classes.

United States Attorney Irving Saypol said in his opening statement to the jury yesterday that the alleged spies were guilty of the "most serious crimes which can be committed against the people of this country."

"We will prove that the Rosenbergs devised and put into operation, with the aid of Soviet nationals and Soviet agents in this country, an elaborate secret scheme which enable them to steal through Greenglass (Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, David), this one weapon which might well hold the key to survival of this nation and the peace of the world, the atomic bomb," Saypol said.

Greenglass, a confessed man-

... international atomic ...
... while an Army ...

... at Los Alamos, N.M., was expected to give testimony as a Government witness that might send his sister and his brother-in-law to the electric chair.

"The evidence will show you how, at the behest of the Rosenbergs, Greenglass stole and turned over to them and to

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Call Witnesses In A-Spy Trial

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their co-conspirator Harry Gold, at secret rendezvous, sketches and descriptions of secrets concerning atomic energy and sketches of the very atomic bomb itself," Saypol told the jury.

Saypol said the constant concern of the defendants was to recruit Americans into their espionage ring so that more Government secrets could be delivered to Moscow.

Defense attorneys said the opening Government statement was "inflammatory."

Emanuel Bloch, attorney for Rosenberg, asked the jurors not to be influenced by hysteria involving "any man." Alexander Bloch, attorney for Mrs. Rosenberg, charged Greenglass wanted to save himself by shifting guilt to his sister and brother-in-law.

Spies Got Bomb Sketches, Says U.S.

By Norma Abrams and Henry Lee

Priceless atomic energy secrets—"and sketches of the very atom bomb itself"—were stolen from the Los Alamos,



(NEWS foto by Ed Jackson)
Mrs. Edna Allen (left) and Mrs. Lisette D. Dammas, only women members of the atom bomb spy jury, chosen yesterday.

N. M. project for delivery to Russia, U. S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol charged yesterday as the first atom spy trial in U. S. history got under way in Federal Court.

Saypol bitterly branded the three defendants as "traitorous Americans" whose "loyalty and allegiance was not to the United States but to Communism, in the United States and throughout the world."

Defendants Unmoved.

The defendants—studious Julius Rosenberg, 33, an electrical engineer; his wife, Ethel, 35, small, plump and attractive; Morton Sobell, 34, electronics-radar expert—met impassive under the Government's lashings.

But their lawyers interrupted Saypol's 20-minute opening with objections and later vainly demanded a mistrial. However, Saypol got across a grim picture of Red spying at Los Alamos at a time when that "super-hush research" was "known even to top officials of this country only as Project Y."

Though he didn't specifically ask the death penalty, he charged the trio had "committed the most serious crime that could be committed against the people of this country."

To a rather sedate, white-collar jury of 11 men and one woman, he related that the leak was David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother and then an Army sergeant, who has pleaded guilty and is expected to testify. Saypol explained:

"...with the aid of Soviet agents, an elaborate secret scheme which enabled them to steal, through Greenglass, this one weapon that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation and mankind. I refer, of course, to the atomic bomb."

AND, HE SAID, "Sketches and descriptions" of precious "secrets concerning atomic energy and sketches of the very atomic bomb itself" actually were delivered by Greenglass to the Rosenbergs and to their co-conspirator, Harry Gold, "at secret rendezvous." Gold now is doing 30 years for espionage.

The jury foreman will be Vincent J. Lebonitte, of 221 Marine Ave., White Plains, department manager at the Macy White Plains store.

The other 11 are: Mrs. Lisette D. Dammas, of 1705 Yates Ave., Bronx, housewife, former switchboard operator and wife of an IRT subway dispatcher.

Richard Booth, of 2 W. 104th St., a caterer at the Seminole Club, Forest Hills, Queens.

Howard G. Becker, 405 Milbourne Ave., Mamaroneck, an examiner for Irving Trust Co., 1 Wall St., New York.

James A. Gibson, 1222 Unionport Road, Bronx, bookkeeper for

port Road, Bronx, a traveling auditor.

Harold H. Axley, 250 E. 207th St., Bronx, owner of Harley's Restaurant, 2602 Jerome Ave., Bronx.

Emanuel Clarence Dean, 231 E. 76th St., Consolidated Edison demonstrator.

Chauncey E. Miller, Scarsdale Manor Apartments, Scarsdale, secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots of New York State.

Charles J. Duda, of 98 Palisade St., Dobbs Ferry, a bookkeeper.

James Mitchell, 1922 Daly Ave., Bronx, an accountant.

James F. Tessitore, 44 St. Paul's Place, Mount Vernon, a rotogravure estimator in Hoboken.

When the trial resumed at 2:20 P. M., four alternates were chosen within 20 minutes as follows:

John F. Moore, 2147 Starling Ave., Bronx, Consolidated Edison business representative.

Emerson C. Nein, 2543 Bronck Ave., Bronx, auditor of the Empire City Savings Bank.

Richard Lombardi, 1823 White Plains Road, Bronx, clerk at the Wallmanbridge Road post office in the Bronx.

Mrs. Edna Allen, of 3219 Bellbridge Ave., Bronx, housewife and ex-dressmaker, who has a son in the Army Chemical Corps.

The trial will resume at 10:30 A. M. today.

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Spy Jury Told 3 Gave Atom Sketch to Reds

A jury of 11 men and one woman was selected in Federal Court yesterday for the first atomic spy trial in the nation's history. A few minutes later, it heard the government accuse three New Yorkers of turning over sketches of the "very A-bomb itself" to Soviet agents.

The three on trial, alleged members of the Klaus Fuchs international spy ring, are Julius Rosenberg, 34, his wife, Ethel, 30, and radar engineer Morton Sobell, 33. They listened silently as U. S. Attorney Saypol denounced them as "traitorous Americans."

Addressing the jurors, Judge Irving R. Kaufman, "upheld the government's position. The government's 'convincing evidence' will show the defendants sought to deliver to the Soviet Union information and weapons the Soviets could use to destroy us."

Saypol's opening statement to the jury of business men, doctors, professional men and a housewife-most shortly advised alternates had been chosen. The foreman is Vincent J. Lombardi, department manager of the Macy store in White Plains.

Judge Kaufman quickly denied defense motions for dismissal of the indictments charging espionage conspiracy and directed Saypol to proceed with his opening address. When Saypol finished, the defense moved for a mistrial, pending his remarks were...

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Charge 3 Gave Reds A-Sketch

Continued from Page 3

flammatory," but Kaufman again denied the motion.

Saypol said he will provide witnesses who "even participated in the conspiracy with the defendants." He asserted the loyalty of the defendants "was not to our country but to communism," both in the U. S. and throughout the world.

"Rosenberg sought out connections to betray his country," said Saypol. "He reached into the U. S. Army and Navy and industrial projects to get secret information vital to the U. S. and to hand it to agents in Soviet Russia.

"They engaged in a ceaseless campaign to recruit members for the espionage ring and to advance the cause of world communism."

He declared Rosenberg persuaded his wife's brother, former Army Sgt. David Greenglass, stationed at the Los Alamos, N. M., atomic base, to get information "about the most important weapon known to mankind—the A-bomb." The conspirators, he said, were able to "steal" data which "might well mean the destruction of this country."

"The evidence will show you."

Saypol said, "Now, at the behest of the Rosenbergs, Greenglass stole and turned over to them and to their co-conspirator, Harry Gold (Philadelphia chemist who is serving 30 years for espionage), at secret rendezvous, sketches and descriptions of secrets concerning atomic energy and sketches of the very bomb itself."

Greenglass and his wife have been named as co-conspirators, but not as defendants. In the indictment and Greenglass will be a witness against his sister and the others.

Saypol did not ask the death penalty for the defendants. Alder said he will withhold his demand for punishment until the end.

The 11 other jurors are: Mrs. Lisette D. Dammas, housewife, 1703 Yates Ave., Bronx; Richard Booth, restorer, Forest Hills, Queens; Howard G. Becker, examiner, Mamaroneck; James W. Gibbons, bookkeeper, 1322 Unionport Rd., Bronx; Charles W. Christie, auditor, 1390 Unionport Rd., Bronx; Harold H. Axley, restaurant owner, 3602 Jerome Ave., Bronx; Emanuel C. Dean, utility employe, 251 E. 75th St.; Chauncey E. Miller, Scarsdale; Charles J. Duda, bookkeeper, 1005 Park Ave., Bronx; James A. Mitchell, bookkeeper, 1005 Park Ave., Bronx; and James J. [unclear], 1005 Park Ave., Bronx.

Ex-Red to Take Spy Trial Stand

By HOWARD BROWNE
 A former Government employee who was part of a wartime Communist cell in the Navy Department is expected to be the prosecution's first witness today in the second bomb spy trial before Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman.

Named by the Government as its major surprise witness, this former Communist will deny all allegations of Soviet espionage within the armed services during the war, it was reported.

NEVER IN COURT BEFORE
 This witness has never before appeared in court and U.S. Attorney Stephen J. Spitzer is expected to call her to the stand to testify in the case.

On trial, facing a possible death sentence for spying to Russia, are:

- Julius Rosenberg, 34, an electrical engineer, 400 4th St., New York 17, both of 20 Avenue St. Nicholas, WILLIAM and Marion Sobell, 32, radio electronics engineer, formerly of 200 St. Nicholas Avenue.

The indictment charges that they conspired to transmit classified information during World War II to Soviet Russia.

In his opening address to the jury of 11 men and one woman, Spitzer said:

"The evidence will reveal that the Rosenbergs persuaded David Greenglass, Mr. Rosenberg's own brother, to play the treacherous role of a spy for Soviet Russia while wearing the uniform of the United States Army."

"Greenglass was stationed at Los Alamos, N. M., where they gave to the top officials of the country only on Project Z, information that was under the strictest security and constituted the most important secret known to mankind."

"We will prove that the Rosenbergs derived and put into operation with the aid of Soviet nationals and Soviet agents in this country an elaborate scheme which enabled them to steal, through Greenglass, the information that would allow the enemy to the secret of the atomic bomb."

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- ASAC II
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 TO *London*

First Witnesses Take Stand to Weave Deadly Web Around A-Spy Suspects

The first of the 114 witnesses the government may call against the three persons accused conspiring to deliver atomic bomb secrets to Soviet Russia was to take the witness stand in

Federal Judge Kaufman's court today.

It was reported that U. S. Attorney Saypol would begin building his case by calling witnesses who went to City College with the two men on trial, Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

The two men and Rosenberg's pleasant-faced wife, Ethel, face a possible death sentence if they are convicted of wartime spying, but that is a question for the judge to decide, and Saypol did not mention it in his opening statement late yesterday after the jury of 11 men and one woman and four alternates had been chosen.

But the prosecutor was strongly in his attitude, saying: "The witness will show that the Rosenbergs and Sobell are not to our country, but to the nation — communism in this country and communism throughout the world, under the leadership of the Soviet Union."

The witness will show their loyalty to and worship of the Soviet Union, and by their guilt, although to our country, these defendants joined with their co-conspirators in a deliberate, carefully planned conspiracy to deliver to the Soviet Union the information and the weapons which the Soviet Union could use to destroy the U.S."

The defense objected strongly to Saypol's charges to Communist aims, saying it was not an issue. Kaufman replied that he would make a ruling if the government tried to establish that the defendants' devotion to Communism was their motive.

Saypol said the government would prove that the Rosenbergs persuaded David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's brother, to play the treacherous role of a modern Benedict Arnold while he was in the Army stationed at Los Alamos, where the A-bomb was being developed to almost certain

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Jury Is Completed In A-Spy Case

A jury of 11 men and one woman was completed yesterday at the trial of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell on charges of passing atomic secrets to Russia. If convicted, they face possible death sentences.

U. S. Attorney Saypol, in his opening, denounced the defendants as "traitorous Americans" whose primary loyalty was to communism.

The defense urged the jurors to question the motives of prosecution witnesses, particularly confessed spy Harry Gold and Mr. and Mrs. David Greenglass. Greenglass is a brother of Mrs. Rosenberg.

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News
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Horton

Testimony Starts In Spy Trial of 3

Top Atom Scientists Due to Take Stand

The promise of sensational testimony was given today as the government called initial witnesses in the nation's first atomic espionage trial.

In a blistering opening statement to a jury of 11 men and one woman in U.S. District Court yesterday, U.S. Attorney Irving M. Saypol excoriated the three defendants as Soviet agents.

Called Traitors

Pointing a scornful finger at Julius Rosenberg, 33, an electrical engineer, and his wife Ethel, 35, Mr. Saypol branded them "traitorous Americans."

He characterized Morton Sobell, 34, an electronics expert, as an aid to the Rosenbergs in "their devotion to the service of the Soviet Union by the betrayal of their own country."

The three were arrested with others on espionage charges last summer. The Rosenbergs lived at 19 Monroe St. and Sobell and his wife lived in Flushing.

Could Get Death

The prosecutor reminded the jury that the alleged espionage conspiracy was committed during wartime—the extreme penalty for which can be death. Sentence lies within the discretion of the court.

Mr. Saypol said the evidence would show how the defendants "reached the secret wartime projects, including the United States Army and Navy and industrial installations."

"The evidence will reveal how the Rosenbergs persuaded David Greenglass, Mrs. Rosenberg's own brother, to play the treacherous role of a Benedict Arnold while wearing the uniform of the United States Army," the prosecutor declared.

Will Tell of Plot

Greenglass, who is under indictment for espionage, was stationed at the Los Alamos (N. Mex.) atomic project.

Mr. Saypol asserted the government would prove "an elaborate scheme to steal this one weapon that might well hold the key to the survival of this nation and to the peace of the world—the atomic bomb."

Among witnesses to be called are the nation's outstanding atomic scientists, including Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. Enrico Fermi.

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Spy Jury Hears Suspects Stole Atom Secrets

Saypol Calls 2 "Dedicated to Communism"; 11 Men and a Woman on Panel

By Blaine Littell

A jury of eleven men and one woman was told yesterday in United States District Court that three defendants accused of having transmitted atom bomb secrets to the Soviet Union during the last war had committed "the most serious crime which can be committed against the people of this country."

In his opening statement to the jury, on the second day of the nation's first atomic espionage trial, United States Attorney Irving M. Saypol said he would show through the testimony of witnesses that two of the accused were "dedicated to the cause of communism" and that all three stole secret information "vital to the defense of our country" and engaged in a "ceaseless campaign to recruit promising members for their Soviet espionage ring."

The defendants named in the conspiracy indictment are Julius Rosenberg, thirty-four, an electrical engineer, of 10 Monroe Street; his wife, Ethel, thirty-four, and Morton Sobell, thirty-four, a radar and electronics expert who once lived in Flushing Queens.

Defense Asks Mitigation

At the conclusion of Mr. Saypol's remarks, Alexander Bloch, one of the members of the defense that moved for a mistrial on the ground that the prosecutor's words were "inflammatory in character" because they had brought to the jury's attention the issue of communism. Judge Irving R. Kaufman ruled that if the government were to show that the defendants had an interest in communism in order to provide a motive for their actions, he would rule on such matters when they came up. He said that yesterday's proceedings were in keeping with the selection of a jury "one by one, Judge Kaufman excused scores of talesmen from a panel of 200 for cause when they had told him they were trustees of the government in various capacities. The defense only had thirty were retained. The number said...

- Yates Avenue, the Bronx, housewife. ASAC
- BOOTH, Richard, 2 West 104th Street, caterer. ASAC 2
- BECKER, Howard H., 605 Melrose Avenue, Manhattan, bank examiner. SEC 1
- GIBBONS, James A., 1112 Unionport Road, the Bronx, bookkeeper. SEC 2
- CHRISTIE, Charles W., 1500 Unionport Road, the Bronx, traveling auditor. SEC 3
- AKLEY, Harold H., 280 East 80th Street, the Bronx, restaurant owner. SEC 4
- DEAN, Samuel Clarence, 231 East Seventy-fifth Street, demonstrator for an electrical company. SEC 5
- MILLER, Chauncey E., Scarsdale Manor Apartments, Scarsdale, secretary of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots of New York State. SEC 6
- JUDA, Charles J., 58 Palisade Street, Dobbs Ferry, bookkeeper. SEC 7
- MITCHELL, James, 2922 Daily Avenue, the Bronx, accountant. SEC 8
- RESITORE, James F., 41 St. Paul's Place, Mount Vernon, engraving estimator. SEC 9
- ALTERNATE JURORS
- MOORE, John F., 2147 Sterling Avenue, the Bronx, business representative for the Consolidated Edison Company. SEC 10
- EMERSON, C., 2567 Brouck Avenue, the Bronx, bank auditor. SEC 11
- LOMBARDI, Richard, 1623 White Plains Road, the Bronx, postal clerk. SEC 12
- ALLEN, Mrs. Edna, 1210 Bala-bridge Avenue, the Bronx, housewife. NIGHT SUPERVISOR

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